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DOUGLAS AND JOHNSON!

Ratification Meeting in Philadelphia,

SATURDAY, June 30, 1860.

Pursuant to an announcement of the City Democratic Executive Committee, the Democracy of the city of Philadelphia assembled at Independence Square, on Saturday evening, for the purpose of ratifying the nominations of the Baltimore Convention. The arrangements were of a complete and thorough nature, and reflected much credit upon the members of the committee who had the meeting in charge. At the main stand a range of gas jets had been erected, extending over the speakers, and about a hundred feet southward, through the avenue of trees. The various ward organizations of the Democracy assembled at an early hour in the evening, formed in procession, and paraded to the scene of the demonstration in large numbers, accompanied by lanterns, torches, music, flags, and transparencies. Long before the hour announced in the call there were two or three thousand people around the main stand, immediately opposite the main avenue of exit from the State House. When the hour arrived, Mr. John Campbell, Esq., of the Seventh ward, came forward, and called the meeting to order by nominating Mr. Frederick Stoever as chairman. In doing so, he referred to Mr. S. as a Democrat old in the service. As he has battled for Andrew Jackson, he would now battle for Stephen A. Douglas, of Illinois. [Applause.]

SPEECH OF FREDERICK STOEVER.

After the applause which greeted this announcement had subsided, Mr. Stoever advanced to the President's chair, and said:

MY DEMOCRATIC FRIENDS: I thank you most profoundly for the honor you have conferred on me, in selecting me as the presiding officer of this large and glorious Democratic ratification meeting, well knowing the favor was not conferred on me for my capability, but for my strict adherence to unwavering Democratic principles for upwards of half a century. This reminds me most forcibly of by-gone days, and seems a singular coincidence in my long life. On this hallowed Independence ground, thirty-six years ago, the true Democracy of the city and county of Philadelphia, thought proper to place me in a similar situation as chairman of one of the first organized Jackson meetings. Then, as now, the true Democracy resisted the dictation of corrupt caucus and office-holders, and rallied to the support of the immortal name of Andrew Jackson, [great applause,] and although elected by the voice of the people, yet by the fraud and corruption of political managers, our candidate was set aside, and John Q. Adams elected, by Congress, President. But in 1828 as in 1832, the indomitable Democracy swept over the United States, for the sake of the Union, and placed the old man in the chair of State. [Cheers.] So now I hope and trust that the Democracy of the present day will come in their might, and place a Democrat worthy of Andrew Jackson, Stephen A. Douglas, in the same chair as President of the United States. [Tremendous cheering.] For it is my candid opinion that we need now, as then, the courage, the zeal, and the same devotion to the Union that characterized the hero of New Orleans, to preserve us as a nation from sectional strife and divisions. Let me also assure you that in my solemn judgment, the contest now is between Douglas and Lincoln; between the true Democracy, on the one side, and Black Republicanism on the other; and every vote cast for Breckinridge or Bell, will, in fact, be cast for the Abolition party. We have always upheld the just claims of the South, and we always will; but let them beware how they form new alliances, and separate themselves from their true friends who would have stood as a wall of fire between them and their antagonists in the day of trial. [Cheers.]

Thanking you again for your kindness, I will conclude with the earnest hope that Stephen A. Douglas may find the Democracy as true, as brave, and as successful as they were in 1828. [Applause.]

Hon. Andrew S. Herron, of Louisiana, one of the leaders of the National Union Democracy of Louisiana, was introduced. He was greeted with loud cheers.

SPEECH OF THE HON. A. S. HERRON, OF LOUISIANA.

FELLOW-CITIZENS: I assure you that it is with intense satisfaction upon this occasion and in this place, consecrated by so many memories that are dear to us, and with all the reminiscences of the past clustering and crowding around us, that I arise to add my feeble voice to yours in hearty approval and cordial endorsement of the nominations made at Baltimore [Applause, "Hurrah for Douglas"] Proud of our candidates, and proudor still of the glorious party and principles of which they are the very embodiment and representatives, we throw our national colors to the breeze, prepare to do battle against all and every opponent, come he from the North or the South. ["That's the talk," and cheers] Yes, prepared alike to wage war against Southern secession and disunion and Northern fanaticism and Abolitionism. [Applause.]

Fellow-Citizens, why is it that after the nominations at Baltimore there is not one voice of accord rising from the Democratic ranks from Maine to Alabama? Why is it that there are seceders from our ranks? Why is it that the men who have been promoted to high office, and who have reaped the rewards due to party services—who have been honored, yes, honored and honored over again by the Democratic party, are now rebels from the camp? How can we explain their defection? Are we to be told that these gentlemen seriously and deliberately quit the Democratic ranks because, forsooth, the Convention at Charleston adopted that platform, which in 1856 was accepted by the South, as well as the North, as the very best platform which had ever been given to the Democratic party? [Applause] Are we to be told that these gentlemen are now willing, in their anxiety to protect and save the rights of the South, to break up the Democratic party, rather than subscribe to those doctrines which we of the South in 1854 and 1856 held to be universally right? Or are we to be told that when those delegates from the old State of Virginia, from Maryland, from North Carolina, and from other States, seceded from the Baltimore Convention, their deliberate purpose was to break up the Convention and the Democratic party, because one set or another of delegates had been received from different States? Are we simply to be told that those gentlemen were acting from the motives that originally lay at the bottom of this rebellion when they seceded upon these light and frivolous grounds? It cannot be so. We must look more closely at what they did, in order to discover the true motives which actuated most, if not all, of these delegates. Do not understand me as casting censure upon them all; do not understand me as imputing wrong motives to all of them; but by the history of the times, by their own conduct, and the conduct of the leaders of this revolution or rebellion in the Democratic party, shall they be judged.—["You are right," and applause] The leader—yes, the leader *par excellence* of the seceding movement at Charleston, the guiding spirit who has raised this storm, but who, I think, will be unable to ride it—Yancey, of Alabama, has outmanœuvred them all; and, I believe, whether it was his intention or not at the beginning, that he now thinks he has almost succeeded in doing what he desired to do two years ago. And what was that? He is recognized as the leader and guiding spirit of this movement now, and it is proper that we should know what his position was then. Did he stand side by side with the rank and file of the Democracy, fighting their battles, and the battles of the country? The question is best answered by a letter he then published, in which he spoke of cleaning out the Democratic party as cleaning an Augean stable, and alluding to the protection of Southern rights, distinctly declared that "no national party can do it (protect Southern rights;) no sectional party can do it; we must, in imitation of our fathers of the Revolution, organize committees of safety, and by this means we will be able to fire the Southern heart, instruct the Southern mind, and, at the proper moment, by one concerted action, we will precipitate the cotton States into revolution." These are the sentiments and the words of Mr. Yancey, the leader of the Secession movement at Charleston. Are you, Pennsylvanians, prepared to follow in the wake of one whose dearly cherished object has been to precipitate a portion of the South into rebellion and revolution for the purpose of bringing about a disunion of these States? [Cries of "No," "Never," and applause.]

Fellow-Citizens, on the other hand, there is another sectional party, whose objects and whose aims are I sincerely believe, as fraught with evil and danger to the Union as are those of the Southern Seceders. It matters not whether the objects they aim at are direct and immediate revolution, secession, and disunion, the tendencies are, and the results will, in all human probability, be just the same as if the Southern secession movement were to prevail. In either case this glorious Confederacy of ours, which is calculated to do so much good for its own citizens, which already possesses so much power at home and commands so much respect abroad, will be shivered into atoms [Voices, "We are the mediators." "Douglas will save the Union." "Three cheers for Douglas] The Constitution of the Union, after a long solicitous, and anxious debate, was finally adopted by a compromise on the part of the North and a compromise on the part of the South. There was no compromise of principles or of dearly cherished rights by either side, but there was a compromise of opinions. The framers of that instrument met on a common, national platform and, for the good of their common country, sacrificed their individual opinions, and raised an alter before which we all can worship. [Cheers.] Combining all these elements, though in an humbler point of view, now stands the real, true Democratic party. It occupies the ground now which the fathers of the country occupied then. Our leaders advocate the same doctrines North and South. They tell you that there is no reason why you should not urge the same opinions as dogmas and doctrines of the common party in Louisiana, as you advocate in Pennsylvania. In the discovery, or in the putting into force, so far as the slavery question is concerned, the doctrine of non-intervention, a panacea was found for all the evils which had threatened the country for years. [Cheers.] The doctrine of non-intervention, which you in Pennsylvania can endorse, as well as we in Louisiana, is simply the doctrine of self-government.—This principle lies at the very foundation of our Government; it called forth the Declaration of Independence; our Constitution was based upon it, and it gives to the people of the Territories the right to govern themselves, so far as domestic relations are concerned, in their own way, subject only to the Constitution of the United States. What objection can Pennsylvania urge to the operation of this principle? What direct interest is it to you whether the people in New Mexico have slavery or not? It is not your business, unless you go there. And to us in the South what matters it whether the people of Nebraska, or Oregon, or any Northern Territory or State, have slavery or not? It is none of our business. ["You are right!" and applause] It is a matter for the people who reside in those States and Territories to determine for themselves, and it is only subject to their decision. If slavery is protected in the Territories by the Constitution, the Democratic party cannot deprive the people who choose to take slaves there of their right to do so. It is a question for the people and the courts to decide, and when the courts have finally decided it, every man North and South, if he is a good citizen, will bow in submission to the decree of the proper tribunal. [Cheers] Can we, for a moment, believe that the simple enunciation, the simple reiteration and reaffirmation of this doctrine, which was sanctioned by the Democratic party in 1850, reaffirmed in 1854, and again endorsed and made a portion of the platform in 1856, was the cause of the withdrawal of certain delegates from the Charleston and Baltimore Conventions? What principle of the party can they show was then violated, as an excuse for their action? What sensible man is there who believes, decide this question as you will, that it will alter the status of a single African on the continent? It is an abstract question, without meaning and without significance. It cannot possibly result disastrously to the interests of the South or the North. Then, why should we disorganize the Democratic party? Why should we tear asunder those ligaments which have bound us together as with hooks of steel; those ties of common interest and feeling which have made the Democratic party the ruler of the destinies of this country for almost a century? Why should we forsake the party now and throw this Government into the hands of a sectional party, either North or South, which could administer it for four years, and keep peace in the land? Would it be right to do so, unless some real injury would result from the triumph of our party and its principles? Unless there was some principle involved which, although it appeared an abstract question at present, would in future be a question of vast import to the country? In that event we might give up even for an abstraction; but, when there is no possibility that this question can affect the rights or interests of any portion of the Confederacy, I ask why, in the name of God, do men try to destroy this great party, and thus bring disaster and ruin upon the country?

Fellow-citizens: We have nominated a ticket at Baltimore pledged to carry out the doctrines of the Democratic party. We have proclaimed no new doctrines; we have made no innovations or interpolations in the Democratic creed. Our candidates are pledged to what our candidates in 1856 were pledged to do; yes, what James Buchanan, the President of the United States, not only agreed to do by accepting the nomination, but what he agreed to do in the most clear and explicit terms in his commentaries on the Cincinnati platform. Not only did Mr. Buchanan endorse these principles, but so also did Mr. Breckinridge, the Vice President. John C. Breckinridge, in 1854, in discussing the Kansas-Nebraska bill, stated the question distinctly and unequivocally. He then said: "You, gentlemen of the South, or a portion of you, contend that the Territorial Legislature has no power to prohibit slavery, and you contend that it should be protected; you, gentlemen from the North contend that the Territorial Legislature has the power to prohibit slavery; but we both agree that it is not a proper question for Congress to decide, or is it a proper question for a Democratic Convention to decide. We all agree that it is a question proper for the courts and for the courts only, to decide." [Applause.] Gentlemen, this question is the only question upon which Mr. Breckinridge now pretends to differ with the Democratic party, and upon which he is attempting to destroy it, and yet he has admitted that it was a question for the courts, and not for Conventions, to decide. ["He is a Jeremy Diddler." Hisses for Breckinridge.] It is assumed by the Secessionists that this question has already been settled by the Supreme Court. We say no; it has not been decided, because it has never been brought before the court for argument or decision, and it is a well-recognized and sanctioned doctrine all over the country, that no court can decide a question which has never been brought before it for its decision.

[A large delegation with transparencies here entered the Square, preceded by a fine band of music. They were received as only Democrats can receive Democrats, and the shout that went up fairly made old Independence Hall shake. After the enthusiasm of the crowd had somewhat subsided,

Hon. Charles Brown said: Fellow-citizens—I desire, before Mr. Herron resumes his speech, to read you the following despatch which has just been received from Wilmington:

"WILMINGTON, June 30 1856.

9 o'clock, 5 minutes.

To the President of the Democratic Meeting in Independence Square.

Mr. Douglas is in the cars. He had a tremendous reception here by his friends. J. D. GRIER."

Three times three cheers were here given for Douglas, and three times three cheers for the Democracy of Wilmington.

Mr. Herron resuming. Fellow-citizens—A few words more and I will conclude. I have already trespassed upon your time long enough; and, besides, my voice is failing me from the immense effort it has required to make myself heard by even a portion of this vast assemblage. [Cries of "Go on," "go on."]—When interrupted by the entrance of our friends, I was upon the question of the doctrine of popular sovereignty in the Territories by the courts, and with one single remark, I will conclude that branch of the subject. I say that the courts have not decided that question. In the opinion of the mass of the Northern Democracy, and of an immense number of men in the South, the question stands now exactly where it did in 1856, and in 1854, when John C. Breckinridge, the candidate of the rebellious faction of the Democracy, made a speech. [Cheers.] I say rebellious faction because they are nothing else. [Cries of "That's so;" "Good, good," and cheers.] They have no claim to nationality. [Applause.] They have violated the usages of the Democratic party, and have bolted a Convention which even after the secession of this faction represented over two-thirds of the electoral college by its delegates, and showed that it was strong enough to elect Stephen A. Douglas, the candidate it placed in nomination for the Presidency. [Immense applause.] The question, then is precisely the same now that it was in 1856, and as long as it remains so it is our duty as Democrats, true to the cardinal principles of our faith, and true to the cardinal principles upon which we fought and won in 1856, to adhere to the same doctrine we advocated then, and with the help of God we intend to do it. [Cheers.]

Fellow-citizens: I am from Louisiana.—[Three cheers for Louisiana.] I am from one of the largest slaveholding States in the Union, and I, for one, am not willing to commit the guardianship, the peculiar guardianship of the rights of the South, to Caleb Cushing, of Massachusetts. [Tremendous applause.]—Who is this man Caleb Cushing? Giving him all the benefit and advantage of having lately presided over what is called the Southern Constitutional or National Convention, I cannot forget that, in 1836, when he was a member of Congress from Massachusetts, he voted against the admission of the independent State of Arkansas, because her people wanted slavery, and decreed that it should exist in their midst in the State Constitution. On that ground he voted against the admission of a sovereign State into the family of States. Are you, the Democracy of Pennsylvania, prepared to say that he shall be the representative of the old State? [cries of "No, no,"] and are we, the people of the South, prepared to say that he is a fit custodian to have placed in his hands the keeping of Southern institutions? [Voices "We hope not," "Never," &c.] And whilst speaking of this man, let me refer to that other notorious representative from Massachusetts, Mr. Butler. That young man was so shocked, his feelings were so wounded, by the motion of the African slave trade in the Democratic Convention, that he could no longer remain in it, and hastily withdrew and joined the Seceders' Convention. [Laughter.] This course of Mr. Butler may secure many Abolition voters for Mr. Brekinridge in Massachusetts, and might, too, bring him thousands in the South. [Applause.] Citizens of Pennsylvania, be true to yourselves and true to the Democratic party. Are you seriously Democrats? I address this question particularly to those who propose to vote for John C. Breckinridge, if there be one man within the hearing of my voice who intends to do so. [Cries of "There are none?" "We stand by regular nominations." "Hurrah for Douglas,"] If there be such a man, I ask him, are you sersously a Democrat? [Voice, "Go on, there are no Breckinridge men in Pennsylvania," and cheers.] Do you believe as a Democrat that the safety and the well-being of this country depend upon a strict construction of the Constitution of the United States? ["We do."] Do you believe as, Pennsylvanians and as Democrats that the good of the country is dependent, to a great degree upon the success of the Democratic party? ["Certainly."] Are you honest and in earnest when you say you are Democrats? If you are, why not support the nominees of the Democratic Convention?—["That's so."] Why not at once throw overboard the candidates of the rebellious seceders and support the nominees of the true National Democracy? [Cries of "Douglas forever, Douglas," and cheers.] What do you propose to do in Pennsylvania by supporting John C. Breckinridge? [Cries of "nothing."] You certainly do not propose to give him the electoral vote of your State? ["We propose to give that to Douglas," and applause.] It would be madness to suppose, and his most devoted, most hallucinated follower could not for a moment entertain the idea, that Breckinridge could, by any possibility, secure the electoral vote of this State. Then, what will be the result of their persisting in keeping his name in the field? It will be to cast the vote of the glorious old Keystone State, which never before faltered in supporting the Constitution and the Union in every crisis, for Abraham Lincoln, the Black Republican candidate. [Voices, "Never, never."] Are you Democrats, and do you propose to pursue such a mad policy as that? Could you look your Democratic friends in the face after such treason to your party and your country? Are you prepared now to basely turn back and do that which would result in more injury to your State than any other? I cannot believe it. When the heat of the moment, which was caused by the discussions and differences at Charleston and elsewhere, has subsided, and when the extraordinary pressure of those distinguished citizens from all parts of the country who hold offices under Government has passed off, I believe that every Democrat will seriously consider the subject, and will come to the conclusion that his duty, and his whole duty, is to rally around the old Democratic standard and vote for Stephen A. Douglas for President, and Herschel V. Johnson for Vice President. [Cheers.] Again thanking you for your kindness, I will now give way to others who are more able to address you upon the exciting questions now at issue.

Mr. Herron retired amidst great applause.

SPEECH OF GEN. A. C. DODGE, OF IOWA.

Gen. A. C. Dodge, of Iowa, ex-Governor of that State, ex-minister to Spain, and chairman of the Iowa delegation in the Baltimore Convention, was introduced, and received with great enthusiasm.

FELLOW-CITIZENS: I am proud of the opportunity to meet and address so large and respectable an assembly of the unterrified Democracy of the good old Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. I am one of the squatter sovereigns—born in a Territory, and having lived in Territories always until Iowa became a State. ["Sound Democrat," and applause.] We Democrats of the West regard you as the Keystone of the Federal arch, and never in the history of the Republic have you had a more important duty to discharge than that which you will be called upon to perform at the approaching Presidential election. Most unexpectedly, the Democracy—that party which has ruled the nation for the nation's good, from the days of Thomas Jefferson, with a few slight exceptions—have, in their recent Convention, met with Secession and Disunion. A small portion of the delegates to the Democratic National Convention have bolted, and this defection came forth from the South—that Southern wing of our forces which, in times past, always stood true to the party and the country—but still there were left in the Convention two-thirds of the delegates, as upright and as patriotic men as ever assembled together in this or any other country. Gentlemen of the Keystone State, in the approaching election you will be called upon not only to give your vote for Stephen A. Douglas, [cheers,] but also for Henry D. Foster, the gallant champion of the Democracy from Westmoreland county. I have known him long and well, and know that he is eminently worthy of the high station to which he has been nominated, and to which high place he is soon, I trust, to be elevated by your united suffrages. ["That's so," and great applause.] What would you have thought of the Convention which placed Gen. Foster in nomination, if one-fourth or one-third of the delegates to your Reading Convention, acting by the advice of some of the other gentlemen whose names had been before the Convention for the office for which he was nominated, had bolted from that body and placed in nomination one of the gentlemen who had been a candidate against him? Would you not have branded them as traitors? ["Yes," and applause.] Now, gentlemen, the proceedings at Baltimore were just such as might have occurred in your State Convention under the circumstances I have indicated to you.—Let us, then, regard ourselves as most fortunate that, notwithstanding all the difficulties with which we have had to contend in this contest, we have secured the choice of the nation. We have not got the man the politicians desired, but we have got the one man whose nomination the people preferred over all others; and as ours is a nation in which the people rule, the result of that nomination must be a triumph at the ballot-box. (Great applause.) I indignantly repel the charge which has been made by the Seceders and their confederates, that the majority of the Democracy in the Baltimore Convention were wedded to a man and not to principles. We prefer our principles to any man; but it so happened that the man for whom we contended was the man of the people, the man for whom the States of the great Northwest had instructed in a body. And hailing from that section, as I do, I tell you that you will hear as good report from it. (Cheers.) We will hardly take time to notice the Secessionists out there. In all that section there will be little encouragement offered to them there; but we are looking to a bitter struggle with that other, and more formidable enemy, the Black Republican party, which has triumphed in numerous State elections, and which is now expecting to take advantage of our divisions and thereby elect Lincoln President of the United States. ("Never, never.") Fellow-citizens, let the remembrance that your standard-bearer has already met and defeated the representative of the Black Republicans inspire you with new energy, and incite you on to victory.

Douglas is already in the habit of beating Lincoln in their own State, and whilst he received Lincoln's fire in front, another battery was opened upon him in the rear; but their efforts were in vain. He triumphed after one of the hottest fights that ever marked a Senatorial or any other contest, and if you are only true to yourselves he will triumph over the combined forces of the allies. He will beat them back if his friends stand firm. The eyes of the nation are now turned to Pennsylvania, to see if she will not maintain the reputation which she has always enjoyed in the Democratic party. I address men, many of whom stood by "Old Hickory" in his memorable contest with the United States Bank, and this circumstance recalls to my mind a most gratifying reminiscence connected with our leader. Who was it who on the floor of the House of Representatives made the greatest speech ever made in that body in defence of "Old Hickory," and for refunding the fine imposed on him for saving New Orleans? It was Stephen A. Douglas who did it, and who enjoys the great and heartfelt satisfaction of having received the thanks of the glorious old hero of the Hermitage, a short time before his death. General Jackson stating it was the ablest vindication ever made of his conduct.

Again, who was it that delivered the most memorable and eloquent speech ever made in the House of Representatives in advocacy of the prosecution of the Mexican war? Who was it who crossed steel with John Quincy Adams, and overthrew him in debate? It was Stephen A. Douglas, your nominee.—Who was it that drew with his goodly right hand the bills which organized all the Territories admitted into this Union since 1843, and who aided to fight all the Compromise measures through the Senate? The same great man. I was in Washington at that time as a North-western Senator, an humble friend and follower of his, and of Clay, Webster and Cass, and I happen to know his services at that critical period of our country's destiny. I know that Henry Clay relied upon him more than upon any other man, entrusted to him the drawing up of the Compromise bills, and called upon him, when his voice became so feeble that he could no longer fill the Senate, to take his place and fight the battle for the admission of California, Utah, and New Mexico, (great applause,) and for the establishment of the principle that the people shall be left free to shape their own domestic institutions and control their own destinies. Who was it that lashed Sumner, Seward, & Co., and triumphed over them in the great debate upon the Kansas-Nebraska bill, which established a living principle by which the matter of slavery is to be settled, and that vexed question to be forever banished from the halls of Congress? It was Stephen A. Douglas, (Cheers.) You all know him. (A voice, "And love him," cheers. I knew him when he was an humble pioneer with his pack upon his back. (Cheers.) I knew him when he pushed the jack-plane in a village in Illinois. (Cheers.) I knew him as a village schoolmaster; as the Attorney General of his State; as a judge upon the Supreme Court bench; and, subsequently, when he was elected to the lower branch of Congress and from there to the Senate, where he is now serving his third term. (Applause.) And, Gentlemen, if the bolters and political tricksters who are now at work to defeat the choice of the people for the highest office in their gift succeed, he will grow upon their hands just as old Hickory did, when he was defeated for the same position, and by the same means, in 1824. (Cheers.) The familiar name, by which he is now known among his countrymen, is that of the "Little Giant," but if he is cheated by these Secessionists and Disunionists he will be known in the future as the "Big Giant," before whom intriguing politicians will fly, as from the wrath to come, I tell you, that if he ever comes down on any of them the unfortunate man will think that he weighs more than a ton. (Great applause.) If he is beaten now, his success in the future is certain; while those who oppose the party, because he is its nominee, will be consigned to oblivion. ("That's so," and cheers.)—The people love him because he is true to them and maintain their rights. They have watched with interest the persecutions to which he has been subjected; they have seen him removed from the chairmanship of the Committee on Territories by a tyrranical, majority because of his independence, and they have seen those who should have sustained him and strengthened his hands, resort to every trick to disgrace him, because they were jealous and envious of his hold on the popular heart. The result of these attempts is before you. Without patronage, without power, he has stood forth in the Democratic Convention at Charleston and at Baltimore triumphant and victorious. He received from that Convention the greatest honor it could pay him, the regular legitimate nomination, for the Presidency, and if you are true to yourselves, you will ratify that nomination at the ballot-box. If he cannot carry all the States, let at least, Pennsylvania, as well as Iowa and the Northwest, give a good account of themselves. ("We will," and cheers.)—Let us, now that we have a man who is true to us, be true to him, and fight him through. If we make a good fight for him, we will elect triumphantly. ("Never fear," we'll do it," and great applause.) But if, as I said before, he should be beaten by unfair play, to which his opponents have resorted, the people will call them to a severe reckoning; and, four years hence, they will place him in the White House, for, remember the people govern in this country. As the hour is late, I will not longer detain you, and with many thanks for your kind attention, I bid you good-night.

At the conclusion of his remarks, Gen. Dodge was greeted with three cheers and an immense tiger.

Speech of Senator Douglas in New York.

At the serenade to Judge Douglas, on Monday evening, the Judge made the following speech, in response to the calls of the multitude.

"FELLOW-CITIZENS: I return to you my most sincere thanks for this manifestation of your good feeling. It is gratifying to me to know that the united Democracy of the city of New York feel the importance of the great contest now pending before the American people. There is no place on the American continent whose citizens ought, from their position, to be so enthusiastic in favor of those great political principles which should be proclaimed alike in every State of the Union, as in the Empire State of New York. (Cheeers) While every other State is, in some degree, local in its character, having a peculiar circle for its own trade, New York reaches to the furthermost ends of the continent, and across the whole world, wherever her flag may wave over American soil and American ships. The whole country is the theatre of your commerce, your interest, and your influence, and you ought to sympathize with the people of the distant portion of the Republic as with those who come into more immediate contact with you. Hence, my friends, I expect to find the Democracy of New York standing a unit in favor of those great political principles which recognize the rights and property of the citizens of every State, and yet leave every State perfectly free to manage its own affairs, mind its own business, and which leaves its neighbors alone, (Cheers and cries of "That's right.")

"My friends, I made my appearance on this balcony to-night for the purpose of acknowledging the compliment you now pay me, and not to enter into political discussion upon any of the political topics of the day. It is the first time in my life I have been placed in the position to look on and see a fight without taking a hand in it. (Cheers and laughter.) I shall, however, feel no less interest in this great political struggle, for I believe that the well-being of this country and the popularity of the Union depend upon maintaining intact and inviolate those great cardinal principles for which the Democratic party now, as in former times, are pledged by that platform and organization. (Cheers)—I renew to you my sincere thanks for your kindness upon this occasion." (Loud Applause, during which Mr. Douglas retired from the balcony.)

MR. DOUGLAS TO DEAN RICHMOND.—During the session of the Baltimore Convention Dean Richmond received the following despatch from Mr. Douglas:

WASHINGTON, June 22, 1860–9½ A. M.

To Dean Richmond, Chairman of the New York Delegation.

The steadiness with which New York has sustained me will justify a word of counsel. The safety of the cause is the paramount duty of every Democrat. The unity of the party, and the maintenance of its principles inviolate, are more important than the elevation or defeat of any individual. If my enemies are determined to divide and destroy the Democratic party, and, perhaps, the country, rather than to see me elevated—and if the the unity of the party can be preserved, and its time-honored principles maintained, and its ascendancy perpetrated, by dropping my name and uniting upon some other reliable, non-intervention and Union-loving Democrat, I beseech you, in consultation with our friends, to pursue that course which will save the party and the country, without regard to my individual interests.

I mean all this letter implies. Consult freely, and act boldly for the right.

S. A. DOUGLAS.

[From the Chicago Times, June 24.]

Of the success of this ticket there can be no doubt. That it will be elected no sensible man can for a moment question. Last night the North-west was in a blaze of rejoicing.—The fiery cross was lighted and borne by messengers more fleet of foot than ever scaled the hill-sides of the Highlands, has been welcomed by the people as the signal for a speedy rally, and certain deliverance from Republican thraldom. To-morrow's sun will not have shone down before the welcome news will have been received in Minnesota; and, thenceforth, until November, from St. Paul to Mobile, from the Aroostook to the Rio Grande, the names of Douglas and Johnson will be hailed as the watchwords of a victory over all the isms and fanatical designs of Northern and Southern disunionists, impracticables and traitors. * * *

☞In Franklin county, Tenn., there is a woman who can beat old Abe Lincoln all hollow at his favorite game. One of the Deputy Marshals for this county made the acquaintance of a lady 75 years old, who built 300 yards of good rock fence within the last year, with her own hands; and what is more, she gathered and carried in her arms all the materials of which the fence is built.

The Globe.

WILLIAM LEWIS, —PERSEVERE.— Editor and Proprietor.

VOL. XVI. HUNTINGDON, PA., JULY 11, 1860. NO. 3.

THE GLOBE.

HUNTINGDON, PA.

Wednesday, July 11, 1860.

BLANKS! BLANKS! BLANKS!

CONSTABLE'S SALES,	ATTACH'T EXECUTIONS.
ATTACHMENTS,	EXECUTIONS,
SUMMONS,	DEEDS.
SUBPŒNAS,	MORTGAGES,
SCHOOL ORDERS,	JUDGMENT NOTES.
LEASES FOR HOUSES,	NATURALIZATION B'KS,
COMMON BONDS,	JUDGMENT BONDS,
WARRANTS.	FEE BILLS,

NOTES, with a waiver of the $300 Law.
JUDGMENT NOTES, with a waiver of the $300 Law.
ARTICLES OF AGREEMENT, with Teachers.
MARRIAGE CERTIFICATES, for Justices of the Peace and Ministers of the Gospel.
COMPLAINT, WARRANT, and COMMITMENT, in case of Assault and Battery, and Affray.
SCIERE FACIAS, to recover amount of Judgment.
COLLECTORS' RECEIPTS, for State, County, School, Borough and Township Taxes.
Printed on superior paper, and for sale at the Office of the **HUNTINGDON GLOBE.**
BLANKS, of every description, printed to order, neatly, at short notice, and on good Paper.

DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

FOR PRESIDENT,

STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS,

OF ILLINOIS.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,

HERSCH. V. JOHNSON,

OF GEORGIA.

DEMOCRATIC STATE NOMINATION,

FOR GOVERNOR,

HENRY D. FOSTER,

OF WESTMORELAND.

New Advertisements.

☞ Jonathan Hoover offers a Valuable Farm for sale.

☞ B. F. Brown announces himself as a candidate for the office of Register and Recorder.

To CORRESPONDENTS.—Our rule requires the full name of the writer to accompany a communication, though it never appears in print unless so requested.

☞ The man who will not inform himself of the political questions of the day will not be prepared to act as a freeman when called upon to act for his country.

☞ While in Harrisburg we were informed that the "little member" made a statement before the State Central Committee and gave it as his opinion, that there were not more than *twenty* Douglas men in this county. No harm done—he was as well known there as he is at home.

☞ Gen. Geo. W. Bowman was caned in his office in Washington on Saturday morning last, by Mr. Schnable of this State.—The reason for the assault was an article in the *Constitution* of the day previous reflecting upon Mr. S's character. Bowman did not receive more than he deserved. He is too free in his abuse of better men and better Democrats than himself.

☞ In passing from Reading to this place, on Monday, we noticed that the farmers had fairly commenced to harvest their wheat and rye. Through Lebanon county the wheat and rye shocked very heavy, twice as heavy as in most of the best fields along the Juniata, yet the crops generally, on the Juniata, are considered very fair, better than they have been for some years.

☞ The Breckinridge Disorganizers of Missouri, have nominated a new State ticket for Governor and Lieut. Governor, because the regular nominees are friends of Douglas and favor his election. As in Illinois two years ago, when the whole power of the Administration was thrown in oppositon to the regular nominations and the success of Douglas over Lincoln for the U. S. Senate, it will rally its strength to defeat every friend of his in every State in the Union, this fall. When the dead are collected together we shall not be surprised to find Buck & Breck and his disorganizing crew "*kilt*" as dead as the deadest.

☞ The best evidence that the Douglas organization is largely in the majority in the Union, may be found in the fact that the Opposition press are now giving "aid and comfort" to the Disunionists—they never give "aid and comfort" to the strong. Some of them go so far as to swear to the false statements of the Breckinridge Disunion press.—The stronger the fight, the more brilliant will be the Douglas victory in November next.—Douglas *has* fought a good fight—*has* defeated Lincoln and can and will do it again. Stand to you arms Democrats, and rout a second and third time, the combined forces of Abolitionists and disunionists.

☞ The Breckinridge ratification meeting in Philadelphia, on Monday night of last week, considering that the Office-holders and runners number many hundreds in that city, was a sickly affair. There was no enthusiasm in any part of the proceedings—no banners, no ward delegations—and why?—the democratic masses, honest in their Democracy, could not be persuaded to give countenance to the movements of Disunionists.

TO OUR PATRONS.—We have deeply felt the necessity of every voter being made fully acquainted with the character of the Disunion party, under the banner of Breckinridge and Lane, now arrayed against the Democracy; and that the *Globe* might, to its fullest extent, be a guide to inquiring Democrats, we have, for two or three weeks, given up its columns, almost exclusively to political matter. We shall hereafter, endeavor to give a greater variety of reading.

☞ The Democratic State Central Committee met in Philadelphia, on Monday of last week, for the purpose of dictating some course to harmonize the party. The notice being short, but three of the committee men from the western part of the State were in attendance. Twenty-two were admitted from Philadelphia. After some discussion, the Disunionists, by packing the Committee, were able to pass resolutions requesting the Democrats and Disunionis to unite upon one electoral ticket. Such a proposition will be spit upon by every Democrat and true friend of Douglas. We can never agree to *stoop* to conquer. We can never agree to go it blind, as every friend of Douglas certainly would, should he vote such a proposition. The friends of Douglas will not propose a compromise with the enemies of the party and the country, and they will accept of none short of a united vote for the regular Democratic candidate. We would rather be defeated in a fair open fight with the Disunionists than to gain a victory with them and then be *sold* by them.

DOUGLAS RATIFICATION MEETING AT HARRISBURG.—On Thursday night last, we attended a spirited meeting of the friends of Douglas, Johnson and Foster, at the Capitol of the Keystone. The resolutions, breathing the right spirit, were offered by Gen. W. H. Miller, and unanimously adopted. Speeches were made by the President John H. Briggs, Esq., by Mr. Gittings of Maryland, Mr. Lamberton and Gen. Miller. The speakers and the meeting denounced the action of the State Central Committee, and the compromise offered the friends of Douglas. There, as here, and everywhere else where the friends of Douglas have not permitted the tools of Disunionists to impose upon them, the infamous proposition for compromise is denounced. It is readily to be seen by the action of the Disunionists in other States that they would not propose a compromise with the friends of Douglas in this State if they did not expect to *cheat* us. We caution our friends to be wide awake—to watch every movement of the Yancey disorganizers. They even profess to be friends of Douglas for the purpose of deciving his *honest* friends. Watch the disorganizers.

TWO PLANKS IN THE DISUNION PLATFORM.—Among the planks in the platform adopted by the conspirators at Baltimore, is the one in favor of re-opening the African slave-trade. It is as follows:

Resolved, *That it is the duty of the Federal Government to protect, when necessary, the rights of persons or property on the high seas,* (meaning negroes in slave ships,) *in the Territories, or wherever else its constitutional jurisdiction extends.*

Are the Democrats of Huntingdon county prepared to open the African slave trade?—Are they ready to sanction a traffic which the laws of nearly every civilized State in the world has declared *piracy*, and punishable with DEATH? Will any man in Huntingdon county take the responsibility to support candidates whose platform favors this infernal scheme?

A second plank in this same Disunion fabric is in favor of Congress passing a slave code for the Territories. This means, in plain English, that the people of the new Territories are to be COMPELLED, by Congress, to have slavery, whether they want it or not. Will any Democrat subscribe to doctrine of this kind?

Who Leads the Column!!

The column of the Richmond-Baltimore seceding Convention, which nominated Breckinridge and Lane, is lead by William L. Yancey, of Alabama, an open and avowed Disunionist; who is in favor of dissolving the union of these states, which would plunge the country into civil war and bloodshed. Let those who doubt his intention read the following letter:

MONTGOMERY, June 15, 1858.

"DEAR SIR: Your kind favor of the 15th is received. I hardly agree with you that a general movement can be made that will clear out the Augean stable. If the Democracy were overthrown it would result in giving place to a greater and hungrier swarm of flies.

"The remedy of the South is not in such progress. It is a diligent organization of her true men for prompt resistance to the next aggression. It must come in the nature of things. No national party can save us: no sectional party can ever do it. But if we could do as our fathers did—organize 'Committees of Safety' all over the cotton States (and it is only in them that we can hope for any effective movement)—we shall fire the Southern heart, instruct the Southern mind, give courage to each other, and, at the proper moment, *by one organized concerted action we can precipitate the Cotton States into a revolution.*

"The idea has been shadowed forth in the South by Mr. Ruffin; has been taken up and recommended in the *Advertiser*, (the Montgomery organ of Mr. Yancey,) under the name of 'League of United Southerners,' *who, keeping up their old party relations on all other questions, will hold the Southern issues paramount, and will influence parties, Legislatures, and statesmen.* I have no time to enlarge, but to suggest merely. In haste, yours, &c, W. L. YANCEY.

"To James S. Slaughter, Esq."

This same arch conspirator made a speech at Baltimore, in the seceding Convention, in which he attempted to apologize for his treasonable doctrine, by saying that he had not advocated disunion since the people of Alabama voted it down. In the same speech, however, he proclaimed himself "*neither for the Union nor against it.*" Will the people of Pennsylvania support a party which is led by a man who is not for his country? We do not believe it,

National Executive Committee.

The following gentlemen were named as members of the National Executive Committee by the National Democratic Convention at Baltimore:

Sylvanus R. Lyman, of Maine.
Alpheus F. Snow, of New Hampshire.
Charles G. Eastman, of Virginia.
Fred. O. Prince, of Massachusetts.
Jacob Babbitt, of Rhode Island.
Wm. F. Converse, of Connecticut.
Auguste Belmont, of New York.
Jacob Van Nosdale, of New Jersey.
Richard Haldeman, of Pennsylvania.
Thos. M. Lannahan, of Maryland.
John A. Harman, of Virginia.
Rob't E. Dick, of North Carolina.
Wm. B. Gaulden, of Alabama.
W. W. Moore, of Florida.
Oatly H. Bynum, of Alabama.
Thos. Cottman, of Louisiana,
Thos. Flournoy, of Arkansas.
James Craig, of Missouri.
C. Knox Walker, of Tennessee.
Henry C. Harrison, of Kentucky.
Hugh J. Jewett, of Ohio.
H. W. Harrington, of Indiana.
Murray McConnel, of Illinois.
Benj. Follett, of Michigan.
John K. Sharpstein, of Wisconsin.
Wm. H. Merrick, of Iowa.
Henry H. Sibley, of Minnesota.
Jas. McDougal, of California.

The Committee met for organization and other purposes, at the National Hotel, on Tuesday, the 3rd inst.

Hon. Henry H. Sibley, of Minnesota, was temporary chairman, and Hon. F. O. Prince, of Massachusetts, temporary Secretary.

The Committee was organized by the choice of the following officers:

Agustus Belmont, of New York, chairman.

Thomas Cottman, of Louisiana, Fred. O. Prince, of Massachusetts, John A. Harman, of Virginia, and Hugh J. Jewett, of Ohio, secretaries.

The Executive Committee consists of Belmont, of New York, Jewett, of Ohio, Dick, of North Carolina, Converse, of Connecticut, Haldeman, of Pennsylvania, Cottman, of Louisianna, and Follett, of Michigan, with power of substitution.

The following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That Hon. Wm. Montgomery, of Pennsylvania, Gen. James. T. Pratt. of Connecticut, Messrs. Craig, of Missouri, Vallandingham, of Ohio, Rust, of Arkansas, McClerand, of Illinois, Taylor, of Louisianna, Larrabee, of Wisconsin, Banks, of Virginia, be, and they are hereby appointed the resident committee of the National Democratic Committee.

Resolved, That the resident committee be requested to prepare an address to the Democracy of the country, giving a true history of the character and proceedings of the National Democratic Convention, held at Baltimore and Charleston, and the secession therefrom.

Resolved, The crisis demanding that the organization of the Democratic party shall be preserved intact against open as well as secret enemies of the Constitution and the Union, that it is therefore recommended to the several State committees that they take measures to secure the adoption of an electoral ticket in their respective States, pledged to the unequivocal support of the nominees of the National Democratic Convention, Stephen A. Douglas and Herschel V. Johnson.

Resolved, That if any State Committee shall omit to take the proper steps for securing such an electoral ticket, then the member of this committee in that State is hereby authorized, either in conjunction with members of the State committee or by his own act, to take such action as he may deem necessary and proper for that purpose.

Bravely Said.

The Pittsburg *Daily Post* says the leaders of the Secessionists, who are only actuated by bitter personal animosity to Mr. Douglas, of whom they are jealous, begin to see that they have no popular sympathy, and now they are anxious to return to the Democratic fold, which they have left without cause. They ask to be permitted to vote for a united Democratic ticket. So let them, BUT THAT TICKET MUST BE THE TICKET OF THE NATIONAL DEMOCRACY, WITH DOUGLAS AT ITS HEAD.

After two years of bitter warfare for the right, for the preservation of Democratic organization, against the Administration and factious politicians, North and South; after having triumphed over this powerful and unscrupulous opposition in the National Convention, and nominated the MAN OF THE PEOPLE for the Presidency, we are blandly invited to unite with the disorganizers, who seceded without cause from the National Convention, and nominated a candidate without authority from the party, in support of a mongrel electoral ticket. Gentlemen, we *will not do it.* We will fight the battles as we began it, fairly and squarely, unencumbered by any unholy alliance with disorganizers and traitors. The National Democracy march under the Douglas banner, and will not touch anything but a clean Douglas Electoral Ticket. We should be traitors ourselves if we did anything else. He is the *only* candidate of the party, nominated according to its usages, and is entitled, fairly entitled to the support of every National Democrat in the Union. If the seceders, and those who support their disorganizing work, are tired of their position, and desire to make sure of the defeat of Lincoln, they can do so by falling again into the ranks and voting for the Douglas Electoral Ticket. If they refuse to do this, let them persevere in their disorganizing schemes, it will add to the evidence, already strong against them, that they desire the success of Republicanism, and that all their pretensions to the contrary are hollow and hypocritical.

THE REBEL FLAG.—A *sixteen* star flag was hung out by the rebels in Chicago in honor of the nomination of Breckinridge and Lane. One end of the rope was attached to the *Post Office.* The other end should have been attached to the postmasters neck. The office-holder's clique in Chicago number about one hundred—and, under directions from Washington, this contemptible band of rebels have dared to insult the patriotism of the North by displaying a disunion flag. Down with the traitors everywhere.

A PURE DOUGLAS ELECTORAL TICKET.—We are assured that in good time a pure Douglas Electoral Ticket will be presented to the Democratic party of Pennsylvania for its support. There can be no fusion or compromise with the Breckinrindge-Yancey Disunionists.

What the Democratic Press Say.

[From the Somerset Democrat.]

OUR COURSE.—As indicated in our last paper, we nail to the masthead of the *Democrat* the nominations of the regularly constituted and regularly organized national convention of the Democracy of the Union. To be consistant, and to act with fidelity to our party organization, no other course is left us to pursue as a Democrat, and as the editor of a journal unfalteringly devoted to the success of the immutable principles of the only party which is able to save the country from wreck and ruin. No one, we are very certain, laments the disruption at Baltimore more than we do, and no one would more gladly hail such a reconciliation of the conflicting elements as would place the party once more upon the common ground of union of sentiment and unity of action; but we have a duty to perform, and that duty must be faithfully and fearlessly executed.

This journal, as is well remembered by its readers, has ever maintained and supported the regular nominations of the party. It has never yet faltered in this respect, and it never shall while under our control. Even when, upon two successive occasions, the State Conventions totally misrepresented the sentiments of Pennsylvania Democracy upon the Kansas policy of the national administration, this paper earnestly and zealously supported the nominees of those nominations. This journal, then, never having yet followed in the wake of disorganizers, what course should it now pursue under existing circumstances?—Can it support the nominees of both conventions? or shall it abstain for a time from declaring for either? Of one thing there is no doubt, and that is, that one of the two divisions of the party is right, and the other is wrong. They cannot both be right, and we shall, therefore, take ground for that wing of the party which occupies the correct position, which speaks the true doctrine, and which most justly reflects the sentiments of a majority of the whole Democracy of the country.

That the Convention which assembled at Charleston was the duly constituted organization of the party, no one will deny, and its adjournment to Baltimore, with a view to afford time and opportunity for harmony and conciliation, made it none the less so. The secession of a portion of the Southern delegates from the Convention at the former place, their refusal to be further identified with the action of that body, and their call for a separate and distinct convention at Richmond, most certainly divested them of all right to resume their seats at the adjourned meeting at Baltimore, unless they had been again delegated by their constituents so to appear.—Their secession was a resignation of the trust confined to their hands, and they could not resume it without being again clothed with legitimate authority. They seceded at Charleston because the Cincinnati platform was reaffirmed, and because that Convention refused to adopt a creed of principles indirectly assuming the right of intervention by Congress for the protection of slavery in the Territories. At Baltimore the same scence of secession was re-enacted by a large portion of Southern delegates, and a few more from the free States, representing really but a fraction more than one-fourth of the whole Convention—not because they were again repulsed in their demand with reference to Congressional intervention on the subject of slavery, for that question had not yet come to be acted upon, but because a portion of the seceders at Charleston, whose seats had been regularly filled by the States in which vacancies existed, were refused admittance to the Convention; and, perhaps, because it became self-evident to them that the will of the Democratic party of the nation would triumph in spite of all factious opposition, and that Stephen A. Douglas would be declared its nominee for the Presidency, pledged against intervention by Congress with respect to slavery in the Territories.

The Convention whose actions we consider binding upon the party, contained 217 members of the 303 which constituted the whole number of a full Convention. Not satisfied with, and refusing to be governed by, the majority, of that body, a factious minority, numbering really not more than 86 delegates, seceded, claimed to be the true national convention of the party, re-affirmed the rejected platform at Charleston, and placed in nomination a candidate for President. Now, will it be contended that the doings of such a body, comprising but little more than one-fourth of all the delegates, are to be considered binding upon the party, whilst the action of the majority is to condemned and set aside as not expressing the views and sentiments of the American Democracy? We say, no, never—and such will be the response from ninety-nine out of every hundred Democratic voters. What right had the seceders, the minority of 86, to get up another convention and place another candidate in the field, without first appealing to the constituency who delegated them as representatives to the Democratic National Convention? And what right had the half a dozen delegates from this State, for we are informed that there were really not more, to appear in the bolters' convention and speak for Pennsylvania? Who told them to assume such a responsibility, or from whence did their authority emanate? Did the State Convention which clothed them with delegatorial power instruct them to secede, and to set up for themselves in a disorganizing body, in case their individual views and preferences were not sustained by the majority? The answers to all these queries are plain and obvious, and they will tell fearfully against the seceders when the American Democracy shall seal its verdict at the polls in November, 1860.

The majority must rule, and the minority must succumb to its will, or else there will be no further use in holding national conventions of the party, or in fact of attempting to control the destinies of this country by the numerical force of numbers. Besides all this, it is anti-Democratic, because it assumes that a minority can legitimately crush out and trample under foot the will of the majority.—This being the aim and object of the seceders, they can receive no sympathy at our hands; and we shall, therefore, do all in our power to sustain the action of the regularly constituted Convention, and promote the election of Messrs. Douglas and Johnson, confident that the will of the people will be emphatically declared in their favor.

[From the Lycoming Gazette.]

NO TWO WINGS.—The secession at Baltimore did not divide the Democratic party into two wings. Those who quit the Democratic Convention and set up for themselves in a Disunion Convention, are as distinctly parted from the Democratic party as though they had joined the Republicans or the Americans. As well might those who were once Democrats, but in 1854 joined the Know-Nothings, have set themselves up for a wing of the Democratic party, after they seceded from it. Or as well might those who once professed Democracy, but are now acting with the Republicans, set themselves up as a wing of the Democratic party. The regularly constituted Democratic National Convention, the highest Democratic authority known, has made nominations—Douglas and Johnson—in the regular way; and those who oppose its nominees cut themselves loose from the Democratic party, and voluntarily abandon every claim to its privileges and the benefits of its organization. If the nominations of the Democratic National Convention are not binding upon Democrats, then the nominations of minor Democratic Conventions surely are not, and all Democratic Conventions become worse than farces.

[From the Luzerne Union.]

OUR FLAG.—It will be perceived that we have nailed the flag of Douglas and Johnson to the Union's mast head, as our first choice (and we are proud to say they are the choice of the Democracy of the Nation) for the two highest offices in the gift of the world. Mr. Douglas is the regularly nominated Democratic candidate, and as our first lessons in Democracy inculcated the cardinal duty of supporting regular nominations, this would be a sufficient reason to guide us in our present course, even though our wishes had been in another direction. But, for over two years past, all our convictions have pointed to the "Little Giant of the West" as a necessity to the party—as the available instrument both for restoring integrity to our National councils and for driving back the mad waves of sectionalism, which were fast threatening the peace and permanency of the Union. Amid the changes and vascillations of the times, Stephen A. Douglas has been among the few prominent statesmen of the land who have pursued with unwavering fidelity the true line of Democratic policy; who have gone straight forward in defiance of opposing obstacles, in the line of Democratic duty. For this he has been reviled, abused and ostracised (to a certain extent,) but like "gold seven times tried," he has come out of the fiery ordeal all the purer. Though he is to-day the "best abused man" in the country, like Jackson he stands upon the external rock of principle and has the people at his back.

He is a candidate worthy our best efforts, and we pledge ourself to do our full duty, to the extent of our feeble abilities, in carrying "the flag and keeping step to the music of the Union" in the cause of the good party which has made him its standard bearer.

Mr. Johnson, the candidate for Vice President, is also worthy our best efforts, and should receive the cordial support of the Democracy of Pennsylvania. A brief biography of the candidates will be found in another column.

Democratic Meeting at Altoona.

At a special meeting of the Democratic Club of Altoona, held at the usual place of meeting—Shultz Military Hall—June 28th, 1860, John Woods chairman being present, it was found the hall was insufficient to accommodate the number who were assembled, and the meeting adjourned to the front of the Altoona House. Addresses were delivered by S. T. Murry, Esq., of Hollidaysburg, R. L. Johnston, Esq., of Ebensburg, and Wm. A. Stewart, formerly of New York. After which a committee was appointed to draft resolutions, and the following resolutions were read and adopted unanimously:

Resolved, That the Democratic party is not a slave party, nor is it an anti-slave party; it was founded by the immortal Jefferson, advocated and perpetuated by Madison, Monroe, Jackson and Polk, based on the ability of the people to rule and govern themselves. To the people belongs all the political power of the nation, of the States and Territories, and any and all attempts made by our servants at Washington City, to wrest from the people, or infringe upon their rights in any way whatever, does now, and will at the polls, meet with our unqualified disapprobation.

Resolved, That we hereby reaffirm our adhesion to the doctrines of the Cincinnati platform, regardless of the denunciations from any quarter, believing them to be right and the true principles of the Democratic party.

Resolved, That the nomination of Stephen A. Douglas by the National Democratic party at Baltimore, meets with our cordial approbation, and we pledge for him and Hershel V. Johnston, and our own candidate for Govenor, Henry D. Foster, our hearty and unanimous support.

Resolved, That John C. Breckenridge by accepting the nomination from the Seceders, has disappointed the expectations of his friends, and we, a portion of his former friends, think the act of acceptation merits our just condemnation.

Resolved, That we repudiate with merited scorn and contempt the propositions being made by the political sorceres and their stipendiaries at Washington City and elsewhere, to degrade and demoralize the democratic party by a fusion with the Seceders in the Empire and Keystone States.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be published in all of the democratic papers in this and surrounding districts.

JOHN WOODS,
Chairman of Altoona Democratic club.
EM EPLER, Secretary.

Telegraphic Douglas Thunder!

Douglas Ratification Meeting at Washington on the 3rd inst.—A public meeting to ratify the nomination of Douglas, was held to-night, in front of the City Hall.

The speakers' stand was beautifully illuminated with variegated lights, and numerous transparencies, and a band of music enlivened the occasion.

Resolutions were adopted endorsing the Cincinnati platform and the doctrine of non-intervention by Congress with the Territories.

G. W. Brant, of Virginia, and others, made speeches in earnest advocacy of the nominees, and predicting the triumph of the principles which they declare.

The proceedings continued until a late hour.

Douglas Endorsed in Baltimore, July 6.—A Democratic meeting was held here last night. It became evident that the friends of Douglas were in the majority, whereupon a motion was made by the friends of Breckinridge to adjourn. Before this motion was put a member moved to lay it upon the table, which the Chair decided to be in order, and the motion to lay it upon the table prevailed.

After much excitement and disorder, several of the Breckinridgites left the room, when a vote was taken upon the resolutions endorsing Douglas as the nominee of the party, and they were adopted.

Douglas at Lancaster, July 5.—The friends of Judge Douglas here, to a man, indignantly repudiate any affiliation with the Disunionists. We demand a clean electoral ticket, a fair fight, and will reject any project by which the regular nominee of the National Democracy is intended to be swindled.

Ohio Democratic State Convention, July 5.—The Democratic State Convention organized yesterday by appointing G. W. McCook President.

The following gentlleman were nominated by acclamation for State officers:

For Supreme Judge—F. J. S. Smith.

For Attorney General—Gen. D. W. Stanbach.

For Superintendent of Public Works—Abner L. Backus.

Resolutions endorsing the nomination of Douglas and Johnson were adopted, when fifty Breckinridge and Lane men withdrew from the Convention and met at the Nell House.

CORRESPONDENCE OF THE GLOBE.

MILLERSVILLE, July 9, 1860.

MR. EDITOR:—Some weeks ago, you expressed a desire to hear from your subscribers by way of local correspondence. It has been several months since I have communicated anything to the columns of the *Globe*, but if I have neglected to contribute anything, the good old paper has not forgotten me, for it is a welcome—did I say welcome? yea, thrice welcome weekly visitor, and is read with peculiar interest, for it always bears upon its pages the names of those with whom I am acquainted, and calls to mind recollections of the past, when I, too, was a resident of old Huntingdon county, and perused the columns of the *Globe* in my father's house.

I shall not occupy your time, and the space in your paper, by telling you that "the day is coming when the heavens and earth shall pass away," which I trust, is something that everybody knows. Nor shall I *bore* you with long and thrilling accounts of "Village fisticuffs among women," "Tons of nothing," "Riding Lady Lightfoot of our village at the rate of 2.40," or how "Old Sol shines on sweet Eden," &c. But while "Yrrah" relates individual circumstances, I shall endeavor, as far as practicable, to write you something which I trust will interest the greatest number of your readers, and not only parties concerned. The account of the hail storm and tornado which we experienced in this part of Lancaster county, was somewhat exaggerated, as you are well aware is generally the case under such circumstances. The crops between Safe Harbor and Millersville were represented as being "much damaged, the corn in many places cut to shreds, and other grain badly beaten down and cut up." It is true the crops were damaged somewhat; although it is but a short time since, they look very little the worse of the storm. The account of the damage done on the Islands in the Susquehanna is correct.

The grain crop is very good throughout the county, being thick on the ground, and well filled. It is ripening very fast. I saw grain cut June 30th, which I presume was about the first, though another week and most of the grain will be in shocks. The corn crop is not as promising as it was a year ago, on account of the wet and cold weather which we had in the early part of the season; however, we live in hopes, and flatter ourselves with the idea that if that part of the season yet to come, is favorable, the crops will be good.—The tobacco looks quite poor, and if I be allowed to judge from the present appearance of the crop, cigars will be high in price next season. The potatoes look pretty well.—Fruit will be scarce—but few apples, and no peaches.

With your permission, I will now express my opinions in regard to the present political campaign. Democracy is fighting its way—slow, though sure. "Honest Abe" will get a pretty large majority in this part of the county, yet there are still a few among us who keep the Democratic ship moving over the political waters of '60 in this part of the ocean. With the "Little Giant" for our guiding-star, the UNION for our harbor, and the general good of the American people for our cargo, we glide smoothly along and are determined never to give up the National ship, or turn one plank in our platform till the coming election proclaims to the world that the "Little Giant" presides, the Union is preserved, the isms crushed beneath the feet of RIGHT, and the slave no worse than before. The Democratic party is charged with encouraging the institution of slavery, and arguments are used in proof of such charges, which are not founded upon reason arguments, which, when examinued from centre to circumference, prove themselves to be like unto the house that was built upon the sand—when the waters came, it washed away; so with the arguments used by Republicans to denounce Democracy, and this they do in the name of the illustrious dead, too; purporting to be principles taught by those who now sleep beneath the sod. But when the great God-given waters of truth and reason shall surge against the *rotten* principles of that faction, which is permitted to extend its reins, will and must have for its result, the dissolution and downfall of the first truly independent form of government which God has ever permitted to exist since first he created man. Republicans cry out against slavery, and emphatically say by the infamous principles which they teach, that *we*, the people of the North, because we are greater in number, shall assume the power of Sovereign, and dictate to our brethren of the South what property they shall be allowed to take with them when they emigrate into a new Territory, thus denying the people of the South, privileges granted by the great principles taught by those illustrious patriots, each of whom was a part of such a body of men as never before existed on earth. Will the people of the South slumber and say nothing, while such impositions are being imposed upon them? Will they submit to such measures like a fatling at the ring, and calmly sit down? No! the people of the South are no fools. In their veins flow the blood of American people, and they will wage war before the blood-bought liberties which their forefathers procured for them, shall be impeached and trampled in the dust by the faction whose title disgraces the name of Republic. Let slavery alone; it will abolish itself, cling to the Union, for in union there is strength; not only strength, but harmony and peace. Could the mouldeing remains of the immortal Washington come forth from their receptacle and speak for our country, methinks I can hear him imploring the people of America to act—with calm deliberation, and ever keep before them the grand principles which bound them together as a nation; strengthened them in battle and was the means of casting off the yoke of tyranny—namely, UNION.

DELTA.

THE GLOBE.

Huntingdon, Wednesday, July 11, 1860.

LOCAL & PERSONAL.

THE EXCURSION TO BROAD TOP CITY ON THE FOURTH.—On the morning of the Fourth, in company with three or four hundred ladies and gentlemen, we visited Broad Top City. The train was in charge of Mr. Morrison, the gentlemanly conductor; but we must confess that we always feel more comfortable, more secure from accidents, which are very few and far between on this road, when Mr. Lawrence, the Superintendent has an eye over the party, as he had on this occasion.—We arrived at the City Hotel at a good dinner hour, and found that Mr. Morrison, the landlord had a full supply of the best the Philadelphia and home markets would afford. If anybody came away hungry it was not the accommodating landlord's fault. After dinner we visited a celebration at Barnetstown, some three miles this side of the city. Gen. Wilson was delivering an oration when we arrived—after which the Declaration of Independence was read, when the party adjourned to a platform, where four violins kept the young folks in motion until late in the evening. We never saw better order at a celebration. The excursion party returned home at 10 o'clock P. M., well pleased with the day's performance. Our thanks to the engineer for picking up a stray passenger.

THE FOURTH.—There was very little stir in Huntingdon on the glorious Fourth.—About the only demonstration we heard of, was a Celebration at the Cottage, by the M. E. Sabbath School. Mr. P. M. Lytle and Mr. J. Bailey, delivered orations before the School, and acquitted themselves nobly.—Their speeches are highly spoken of by those who were present. The citizens in general, behaved themselves as becomes a Christian-like people.

A large picnic came off at or near Alexandria, and was largely attended, there being about one hundred and fifty persons present.

The Methodist Episcopal Sunday School, of Cassville, celebrated the Fourth in a becoming manner. The Declaration of Independence was read by Prof. Jas. W. Hughes. R. Milton Speer, Esq., delivered an oration. Rev. Coleman, pastor of the Church, also made an eloquent speech. Several of the Sabbath School scholars delivered appropriate speeches selected for the occasion.

BOTH SIDES OF THE GRAPE QUESTION.—This is the title of the new work announced some time since, and which has just been issued by A. M. Spangler, editor of "The Farmer and Gardner." It is a neat volume, in which the important question whether the present system of cultivation, pruning and general management, is better adapted to promote health, vigor, longevity and productiveness in the grape vine, than a closer approximation to nature's system, is ably discussed.

The article on the classification of the species and varieties of the grape vine, is not only new, but of the highest importance.—Every grape grower, if he has but a single vine, should have a copy, particularly as it can be had for the trifling sum of 35 cts. in cloth, or 25 cts. in paper binding. Address,

A. M. SPANGLER, Philadelphia.

For sale at Lewis' Book Store.

☞ Sheriff Watson received notice on Friday last, from Powelton, that a band of desperadoes had congregated in the woods adjoining that place, and were furnished liquor through the day by their friends, and at night entered the town and committed all sorts of depredations, causing great consternation amongst the good people, and making it necessary to keep a watch all night with firearms. We have not yet learned the action of the Sheriff.

IN TOWN.—Mr. Ptaszyk, the celebrated Piano tuner, is now in town, and will remain for eight or ten days. Orders can be left at Lewis' Book Store or with Prof. Coyle. All work done by Mr. P. is warranted.

LOCAL CORRESPONDENCE.

The Methodist Sunday School Celebration.

MR. EDITOR:—On the morning of the Fourth, to the stirring music of the drum and fife, the Methodist Episcopal Sunday School, of this borough, marshaled by its Superintendent, proceeded to the Cypress Cottage for the purpose of celebrating the anniversary of the Nation's birth-day. On arriving at the grounds—a place hallowed by patriotic convocations for more than half a century—the assemblage was called to order. Addresses were delivered by J. M. Bailey, P. M. Lytle, and Rev. Conser, Minister in charge. The addresses of Messrs. Bailey and Lytle, evidently prepared for the occasion, were eloquent and patriotic, and have added to the already growing reputation of the orators. Mr. Conser's remarks, though not wanting in patriotism, were intended to show the utter folly of erecting a fabric of government unless its corner stone is religion, and the utter weakness of any governmental structure without Divine support. After the conclusion of the orations, the baskets of good things were brought forward and relieved of their delicious contents. A generous invitation was given to all present to freely partake, and all within reach sat down to as fine a collation as was ever spread upon the Cypress lawn. A general romp succeeded the repast, in which old and young, grave and giddy, participated, until the approach of evening seemed to indicate that the time for separation had arrived. The company returned homeward, and parted gratified at the exercises of the day.

Whilst I have my pen in hand, I cannot close without noticing the fact that the Sunday School connected with this Church, has faithfully observed and properly celebrated the anniversary of the Declaration of Independence at its annual recurrence for the last twenty-five years, and longer, for aught your writer knows. Although other organizations may grow weary in paying annual tribute to the memory of those who ventured their "lives, fortunes and sacred honors" in the perilous contest for the freedom we now enjoy, this School appears to be fully up to its measure of duty. Beside the inculcation of wholesome religious precepts, may it continue in its patriotic course—now honored by long observance—and may others emulate its example.

ARGUS.

Birmingham "Mountain Female Seminary" Examination.

MR. WM. LEWIS:—We had the pleasure of being present at the 4th semi-anual examination of the pupils of the "Mountain Female Seminary," on Friday and Saturday, June 29th and 30th, and Monday, July 2nd. The first day's exercises consisted of recitations in Mental and Written Arithmetic, Geography Analysis, Geography of the Heavens, and History. The second in Grammar, Physiology, Natural Theology, English Literature, and the Bible. The third in Familiar Science, Geometry, Evidences of Christianity, Botany, Trigonometry, Milton, and Algebra. An able semi-anual address was delivered by Rev. D. D. Clarke, of McVeytown, and a vocal and instrumental concert in the evening. During these few day's exercises, we were greatly pleased to witness the readiness and accuracy with which the young ladies recited.

Several eminent Lawyers, Teachers, Ministers and Doctors, who were present as visitors, were requested to propose problems and questions, in the different branches, at every stage of the proceedings; the invitation was accepted quite freely, and the young ladies passed through the trying ordeal most creditably, and these gentlemen have expressed the unanimous opinion that they never were present at an Examination where such a large number of young ladies answered questions, promiscuously thrown out, with such promptness and expressive brevity; indeed it was a rare intellectual treat.

During the first and second day's proceedings, there were not many visitors present, but on the third the number was very great—almost every occupation and profession was represented in the assemblage. Parents, who had the advantage of an education, would exhibit countenances radiant with intelligent joy as their "dear daughter" would solve a difficult problem in Algebra or Geometry, or explain the botanical names or construction of the different parts of a flower or plant.—Fathers and mothers who had been deprived of the advantage of an education themselves, could scarcely restrain their happy emotions as the low murmer of whispered applause would pass from ear to ear when their "loved one" had answered satisfactorily a question thrown out by "a distinguished gentlemen," or quoted and explained a whole page from Milton. In truth, no one but the veriest old bachelor could have listened to those exercises without being delighted.

To see those young ladies, from twelve to twenty years of age, step out before that audience, the very pictures of innocence, but without mock-modesty, no show of boldness, but sufficient confidence, smiling countenances, but no uncultivated giggling—all showed by their deportment that they have teachers. Ah! and teachers they have.—Prof. L. G. Grier is one of the most accomplished gentlemen, a thorough scholar, and more than that, a Christian. His pupils esteem him very highly, and love to obey him. He is prompt and decisive, generous and kind. Mrs. Grier is a most excellent lady, and delights to contribute to the comfort of the pupils. Miss Davis, the principal female teacher, is a graduate of Mt. Holyoke, Massachusetts. Prof. Grier is unusually fortunate in having so excellent a lady as Miss Davis in the Institution; she is thoroughly versed in all the branches taught in *any* Seminary; to be what she is, has been the study of her life, she has an excellent mind, and great knowledge, and knows how to impart that knowledge to her pupils, and enable them to apply their education in the practical affairs of life, here and hereafter, which is, or should be, the great aim of education.

Miss Rathbun, the music teacher in this Institution, is an excellent performer of vocal and instrumental music. At the concert, given at the Seminary on Monday evening, her pupils performed many pieces upon the piano, which elicited great applause from the audience. The vocal music was excellent; little girls, scarcely old enough to give words their proper accent, sung with such accuracy that we almost trembled for the laurels of the "Continentals," and the young ladies, who were more advanced in years, showed *very* great proficiency.

There were thirty-eight boarders at the Seminary last session and a number of day scholars. Some of the pupils are from Chester, Lewisburg, Pittsburgh, Hollidaysburg, Doylestown, Huntingdon, etc., etc. Prof. Grier expects to have a much larger school next session. This Seminary is very favorably located in the town of Birmingham, in a moral community, free from the bustle and allurements of the world, on the bank of the "Blue Juniata" and a few rods from the Pennsylvania Railroad, surrounded by the most picturesque and romantic mountain scenery; an abundant supply of running water and spacious grounds. The building is four stories high, about seventy feet in length, and proportionate depth. In short, it has every requisite for a first-class Seminary.

O.

Murder and Suicide of Mrs. and Mr. Madden.

SCOTTSVILLE, July 7, 1860.

MR. LEWIS:—Our peaceful community was thrown into the utmost excitement last evening by a most horrible affair, which was enacted by Richard Madden, who resided some three miles south of this village. The particulars are as follows, so far as I have learned:

Mr. Maddens' family, all, excepting himself, wife, and two children, (the eldest of whom, was not over ten years of age,) were cutting grain a short distance from the house. Mrs. Madden was busy washing dishes in the house, when Mr. Madden came forward with a piece of board about 22 inches long, 7 inches broad, and 1½ inches thick, and gave her four or five blows, one on the forehead, cutting a gash about three inches long, one on the back of the neck and several on the body. The boy present, ran to the grainfield for his brother, who, on his arrival, found his mother under the porch steps. A Mr. Brown and several others soon arrived, and carried her into the house. Mr. Brown asked her if she knew him. She said "Yes," which was the only word she spoke, and expired in a few minutes.

W. L. Cunningham, Esq., summoned a jury which gave a verdict, "Came to her death by several successive blows upon her head and body."

While the boy was away after his brother, Mr. Madden made his escape from the house. This morning, about sunrise, a party who were in search of him, found him near a quarter of a mile from the house, at the edge of a field, hanging to the limb of a tree. He had taken a riding bridle from off the porch, with which he committed this horrible deed.

Esquire Cunningham called another jury which stated that they believed insanity to be the cause of the rash act. Dr. B. D. F. Baird, on examination, pronounced his neck dislocated.

Mr. Madden was a good husband and a kind father. Also a hard working farmer until within the last 2 years, when he quit working entirely, and at times appeared wrong in his mind.

Mr. and Mrs. Madden leave a large family of children, and also a large circle of friends to mourn their sudden departure.

P. H. B.

Another Grand Rally!

The Douglas *men* of Philadelphia held a second grand mass meeting in Independence Square on the 4th. A number of able speeches were made. We give an extract from that of Daniel Dougherty, Esq., that the Democracy of Huntingdon county may know with what spirit the infamous proposition of compromise is received in Philadelphia:

"Certain delegates, the pliant tools of conspirators in the National Senate, left the Convention because a vast majority would not yield to their demands, and calling together the mob they marshalled, styled it—a Convention! No delegate from Pennsylvania formally withdrew from the regular Convention, and but three or four insignificant individuals utterly unknown to the masses entered where the Seceders were gathered.—["That's so," and applause] I, for one rejoice that we are rid of renegades from other parties, and all who sympathise with Secessionists. [Cheers.] And yet we are asked to compromise with these men!—to arrange the machinery and vote for the same electoral ticket! [Cries of "no, never."] No! They have deceived us already in their treachery to the National nominees, and never can be trusted more. ["Hear! hear!"]

What! compromise with a faction, whose head and heart is the man who, in the very Convention which nominated Breckinridge, declared that, ten years ago, he was a Disunionist, and who uttered there, amid approving shouts, the atrocious sentiment, that he was not for his country or against his country? Compromise with these men? You might as well have asked a soldier fighting by the side of Washington to embrace the foe who aimed a weapon at the hero's heart! [Tremendous cheering.]

Down with Disunionists and Secessionists! I respect the opinion of those who honestly differed; but I glory in saying that I was an anti-Lecompton Democrat. [Applause.] I could be nothing else. In the campaign of 1856 I left my business and home, and for three months traversed the hills and valleys of this my native State in advocacy of the very principles we are now battling for. I promised the people that our then national nominees would be true to the platform. When the administration proved, as I conceive, recreant to solemn pledges made to the people, I openly denounced the treachery. For this, I and others I see about me were called disorganizers. We were traduced and villified, though we stood by the organization, and voted for the regular nominees: and now, after having for nearly three years borne the taunts of the parasites of power, the National Convention, the only authorized body, decides that we were faithful, we are asked to compromise with the very men who were treacherous to principle then, and now are in open war against the National Convocation. [Great applause.]

Such a compromise may suit politicians, whose patriotism mounts no higher than their pockets; it is in keeping with office seekers, and office holders, but duty to our country, to truth and honor, to gallant Douglas, [cheers] to our brothers of the South, who are fighting our battles there, demand that we should, as we do, reject and repudiate with scorn, with loathing, and contempt, all terms offered, save those of unconditional submission to the principles of the Charleston Convention, and unhesitating and unqualified support of the only national nominees, Douglas and Johnston. [Wild enthusiasm.]

A majority of the State Central Committee, composed of men who were never named, and are unfit for such a crisis; and the hirelings of an infamous and corrupt Administration on the Executive Committee, may recommend a compromise, but every true Democrat will treat their insidious offer with unutterable disdain. [Applause.] Interrogate every member of our electoral college, whether he will vote unconditionally for Douglas and Johnson. If he hesitates, even for an instant, strike him from the list. [Cheers.] Let a State Convention be called by the members of the National Committee for Pennsylvania, and every vacancy be filled with a name fit for this revolutionary struggle.

Others may make terms, but, if I stand solitary and alone, so help me God,—with reverence I vow it—never will I compromise with those whose principles I oppose, and whose aim is the destruction of the Democracy, and the downfall of the Republic! [Three cheers for Dougherty.]

An Emphatic Rebuke.

The following letter from the Democratic National Committee, of which Hon. Miles Taylor, (Representative in Congress from New Orleans,) is Chairman, is to the point:

"NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE ROOMS, WASHINGTON, June 30, '60.

"SIR: Reports have been busily disseminated, in the shape of telegraphic despatches, from Washington, appearing simultaneously in newspapers published in different parts of the Union, to the effect that the friends of Stephen A. Douglas and Herschel V. Johnson, Democratic candidates for the Presidency and Vice Presidency, presented for the suffrages of the people by the National Convention recently assembled in Baltimore, were engaged, in several of the States, with the friends of John C. Breckinridge and Joseph Lane, candidates designated for the same offices by the seceders from the National Convention, in making arrangements for the running of electoral tickets in different States, to be supported by them jointly in the approaching Presidential election, with the understanding that the vote of the electors, elected by such combination, shall be given for Douglas and Johnson, or for Breckinridge and Lane, as subsequent events might require. What gave rise to these reports, and to what agency their circulation is to be attributed, we have no means of determining. The fact of their prevalence, however, is so notorious that, when it is taken in connection with the fact that it is stated in some quarters that movements looking towards such a result are about to be inaugurated in Missouri and New Jersey, the subject becomes one of sufficient importance, in the opinion of the committee, to be made the subject of a special communication to the known friends of the nominees of the regular Convention of the Democratic party; and, accordingly, in obedience to the wishes of the committee, I now address you this circular.

"So far as it is known to the members of the resident Executive Committee, no person who supports the action of the National Democratic Convention at Baltimore—no person who desires the election of Stephen A. Douglas to the Presidency, and of Herschel V. Johnson to the Vice Presidency, has ever expressed a wish for any such arrangement, or entertained, or even countenanced, for a single moment, any suggestion or proposition tending towards it. Nor does the committee believe that any such arrangement can with propriety be made at any time, in any place, or under any circumstances, with those who have placed Breckinridge and Lane in nomination, and are now their avowed supporters in opposition to the regular nominees of the Democratic party.

"The Democratic party, as a national party, stands now where it has stood for years, upon the ground of non-intervention by Congress with the subject of slavery in the States or Territories. Those who seceded from the Baltimore Convention did so because they were unwilling to stand on that ground.—They have again and again repudiated that principle, and both at Charleston and Baltimore declared that they would sever their connection with the majority of the delegates assembled in Convention in accordance with Democratic usage, unless they, too, would solemnly repudiate it in obedience to their demand. When the majority of the Convention refused to yield to their dictation, and make their actions conform to the will of the minority, these gentlemen seceded, formed themselves into a minority Convention, and nominated candidates who are the open and pledged enemies of the principle of 'non-intervention' by Congress, as recognized by the majority Convention, and as advocated by their candidates. Under these circumstances it is clear to the committee that if the antagonism between the Seceders and the majority of the Democratic Convention was such that the Seceders could no longer take part in their deliberations, and were constrained to set up candidates in opposition to those selected by the majority, that antagonism still continues, and is such as must preclude the possibility of any union between them in the support of a common electoral ticket in any State, no matter what may be the probable result of the election in it without such a union.

"The Democratic party, which is now united in the support of Douglas and Johnson, stands upon the only principle which is capable, if maintained in its integrity, of preserving and perpetuating the Union of the States. The Seceders, and their candidates, are opposed to this principle. Their course, if sustained in the South, necessarily tends, though it may not be so designed, to the breaking up of the National Government.—In the view of the committee, there is no room for doubt, in the mind of any National Democrat, as to the path of duty in the present crisis. The 'Seceders,' by withdrawing from the National Convention and setting up their candidates, have arrayed themselves in opposition to the principle of Congressional 'non-intervention.' National Democrats should everywhere meet the issue now tendered them, by nominating and supporting electoral tickets in their respective States, pledged, if elected, to vote for Stephen A. Douglas for President, and Herschel V. Johnson for Vice President of the United States. If the Seceders and their friends choose to separate permanently from the Democratic party, and run a ticket in opposition to the regular nominations, let them do so. Upon them be the responsibility of the result.

MILES TAYLOR, Chairman."

☞ Ladies' fine pointed steel pens, a very superior article just received and for sale at Lewis' Book Store.

☞ Anniversary & Sunday School Music Books, 3 cents each, for sale at Lewis' Book Store.

A BOOK FOR FRUIT GROWERS.—"Downing's Fruits and Fruit Trees of America,"—revised edition, 1860—for sale at Lewis' Book Store.

☞ Rules for Sunday Schools, on large Cards, for sale at Lewis' Boook Store.

DIED,

At the residence of her son, in Jackson township, on the 1st day of July, inst., MRS. ELIZABETH DUFF, at the advanced age of 77 years.

PHILADELPHIA MARKETS.

MONDAY, July 9.—Breadstuff Market, dull. Mixed and good brands of superfine, offered at $5.37½ ₱ bbl., without sales to any extent; 500 bbls. City Mills extra, fresh ground, at $6, and to the trade at $5.87½@$6 for extra family, and $6.25@6.75 for fancy lots.

Wheat dull; sales at $1.25@$1.30 for Penn'a and Southern Red, and $1.35@$1.45 for White; a sale of 400 bushels good new White at $1.40. Rye, scarce; old Penn'a at 78c. Corn, quiet; sales of Yellow in a small way at 66@67c.—Oats, dull; Penn'a at 37@39c., and Delaware at 35@36c. ₱ bushel.

REGISTER AND RECORDER.

MR. EDITOR:—Through the solicitations of numerous friends in this vicinity, I have been induced to present my name to the public, as a candidate for the office of REGISTER AND RECORDER.

To my friends I would say, that I am not an *office-seeker*; also, that I have neither time nor inclination to *canvass for delegate votes*, but shall to-day leave the duties of the school-room, to take part in those of the harvest-field, which I think is more honorable than *begging* votes, and shall therefore leave it entirely subject to the decision of the PEOPLE, as expressed by the next County Convention.

Yours, Truly.

Water Street, July 6, 1860. B. F. BROWN.

NOTICE TO FARMERS.

Will be sold at PUBLIC SALE, on the premises, on Saturday, July 28th, inst., at 1 o'clock, P. M., a *VALUABLE FARM*, situate on the Little Trough Creek, in Cass township, 1½ miles from Calvin, and 2 miles from Cassville, (known as the Mansion Farm of Joshua Greenland, deceased,) containing 120 ACRES, 80 of which are cleared, and in a good state of cultivation; a good apple orchard, dwelling house and barn, with all other necessary improvements.

Terms of Sale will be made to suit purchasers, and will be made known on day of sale, by

July 11, 1860. JONATHAN HOOVER.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE—

(Glasgow's Distribution.)

The undersigned appointed auditor, to distribute the money in the hands of John C. Watson, Sheriff, arising from the sale of the real estate of James E. Glasgow, will attend for that purpose at his office in the borough of Huntingdon, on Friday July 27, 1860, at 10 o'clock A. M., at which time all persons having any claims on said fund are required to present them or be debarred from coming in on said fund.

A. W. BENEDICT,

July 4, 1860.—4t. Auditor.

STORE ROOM AND DWELLING HOUSE,

AT PUBLIC SALE.

The subscriber will offer at public sale on Tuesday, the 14th day of August next, at 1 o'clock, P. M., the building he now occupies as a store and dwelling, in the Diamond, Huntingdon, Pa. It is one of the best business stands in town.

Terms made known on day of sale.

July 4, 1860. M. STROUS.

COME TO THE NEW STORE FOR CHEAP BARGAINS.

WALLACE & CLEMENT

Respectfully inform the public that they have opened a beautiful assortment of

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, QUEENSWARE, &C.,

in the store room at the south-east corner of the Diamond in the borough of Huntingdon, lately occupied as a Jewelry Store.

Their Stock is new and carefully selected, and will be sold low for *cash or country produce*.

FLOUR, FISH, HAMS, SIDES, SHOULDERS, SALT, LARD, and provisions generally, kept constantly on hand on reasonable terms.

Huntingdon, May 9, 1860.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.—

(Estate of John Scott deceased.) The undersigned auditor aprointed to distribute the balance in the hands of John Scott and Geo. W. Scott, executors of John Scott, late of Alexandria borough, deceased, will attend for that purpose at his office, in Huntingdon, on Saturday, July 21st, 1860, at 10 o'clock, A. M., at which time all persons having any claims on said fund are required to present them, or be debarred from coming in on said fund.

A. W. BENEDICT,

June 27, 1860.—4t. Auditor.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.—

The undersigned auditor, appointed by the Orphans' Court of Huntingdon county, to distribute the balance remaining in the hands of Andrew G. Neff, Executor of the last will and testament of Abraham Zimmerman, dec'd., amongst those entitled thereto, hereby gives notice to all persons interested in said balance, that he will attend for the purpose of making said distribution, on FRIDAY, the 13th day of July next, at his office, in the borough of Huntingdon, at 2 o'clock, P. M., of said day, when and where all persons having claims upon said fund are requested to present them to the auditor or be thereafter debarred from claiming any share in said balance.

JOHN REED,

June 6, 1860.—4t. Auditor.

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!!

AT

D. P. GWIN'S STORE.

D. P. GWIN has just received the largest and most fashionable and best selected Stock of Goods in the market, consisting of Cloths, Cassimeres, Plain and Fancy, Satinets, Kentucky Jeans, Tweeds, Beaverteens, Velvet Cords, Cotton Drills, Linen Duck, Blue Drills, and other fashionable Goods for Men and Boys' wear.

The largest and best assortment of Ladies' Dress Goods in town, consisting of Black and Fancy Silks, All Wool Delains, Challie Delains, Alpacas, Plain and Figured Braize, Lawns, Ginghams, Ducals, Larella Cloth, De Barge, Traveling Dress Goods, and a beautiful assortment of Prints, Brilliants, &c.

Also, Tickings, Checks, Muslins, (bleached and unbleached,) Cotton and Linen Diaper, Crash, Nankeen, &c.

Also, a large assortment of Ladies' Collars, Dress Trimmings, Ribbonds, Gloves, Mitts, Gauntlets, Hosiery, Silk and Linen Handkerchiefs, Victoria Lawn, Mull Muslins, Swiss and Cambric Edging, Dimity Bands, Velvet Ribbons, and a great variety of Hooped Skirts, &c.

Also, a fine assortment of Spring Shawls.

Also, Boots and Shoes, Hats and Caps, Shaker Bonnets, Hardware, Queensware, Wood and Willow Ware, Groceries, Salt and Fish.

Also, the largest and best assortment of Carpets and Oil Cloths in town, which will be sold cheap.

Call and examine my Goods, and you will be convinced that I have the best assortment and cheapest Goods in the market.

☞ Country Produce taken in exchange for Goods, at the Highest Market Prices. D. P. GWIN.

Huntingdon, April 18, 1860.

1860.

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS.

FISHER & SON are now opening the *largest and best selected Stock of Goods* ever offered in this community.

It comprises a full line of Fashionable Dress Goods, suitable for SPRING & SUMMER, such as Black and Fancy Silks, French Foulards, (Chintz Figures,) Fancy Organdies, Ducals, Challie's Lawns, English Chintz, Ginghams, Lustres, Prints, &c.

A large and beautiful assortment of Spring Shawls.

A fine stock of richly worked Black Silk Lace Mantles. A full assortment of Ladies' Fine Collars, Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods, such as Collars, Cravats, Ties, Stocks, Hosiery, Shirts, Gauze and Silk Undershirts, Drawers, &c.

We have a fine selection of Mantillas, Dress Trimmings, Fringes, Ribbons, Mitts, Gloves, Gauntlets, Hosiery, Handkerchiefs, Buttons, Floss, Sewing Silk, Extension Skirts, Hoops of all kinds, &c.

Also—Tickings, Osnaburg, Bleached and Unbleached Muslins, all prices; Colored and White Cambrics, Barred and Swiss Muslins, Victoria Lawns, Nainsooks, Tarleton, and many other articles which comprise the line of WHITE and DOMESTIC GOODS.

French Cloths, Fancy Cassimers, Satinets, Jeans, Tweeds, Denims, Blue Drills, Flannels, Lindseys, Comforts, Blankets, &c.

Hats and Caps, of every variety and style.

A Good Stock of GROCERIES, HARDWARE, QUEENSWARE, BOOTS and SHOES, WOOD and WILLOW-WARE, which will be sold *cheap*.

We also deal in PLASTER, FISH, SALT, and all kinds of GRAINS, and possess facilities in this branch of trade unequalled by any. We deliver all packages or parcels of Merchandise, *free of charge*, at the Depots of the Broad Top and Pennsylvania Railroads.

COME ONE, COME ALL, and be convinced that the *Metropolitan* is the place to secure fashionable and desirable goods, disposed of at the lowest rates.

FISHER & SON.

Huntingdon, April 18, 1860.

NEW EATING HOUSE,

OPPOSITE THE EXCHANGE HOTEL.

C. SCHNEIDER

Is in his new room, opposite the Exchange Hotel, where his friends are requested to call. He will be prepared at all times to feed the hungry and quench the thirst of the thirsty.

Huntingdon, May 2, 1860.

THE best Tobacco in town, at

D. P. GWIN'S.

PENNSYLVANIA RAIL ROAD.

TIME OF LEAVING OF TRAINS.

WESTWARD. MAIL,	WESTWARD. FAST LINE.	WESTWARD. EXPRESS.	STATIONS.	EASTWARD. THROUGH EXPRESS.	EASTWARD. FAST LINE.	EASTWARD. MAIL.
P. M.	P. M.	A. M.		A. M.	A. M.	P. M.
4 44	6 44	5 49	Newton Hamilton,	10 15	3 08	9 32
4 52	6 50	5 56	Mt. Union,	10 09	3 02	9 24
5 07	7 03	6 09	Mill Creek,	9 56	2 49	9 09
5 21	7 15	6 22	Huntingdon,	9 46	2 39	8 57
5 37	7 28	6 36	Petersburg,	9 31	2 26	8 43
5 45	7 32	6 43	Barree,	9 24	2 19	8 35
5 52	7 37	6 49	Spruce Creek,	9 19	2 13	8 28
6 08	7 53	7 05	Birmingham,	9 01	1 56	8 11
6 17	8 00	7 10	Tyrone,	8 54	1 48	8 03
6 27	8 07	7 19	Tipton,	8 45	1 40	7 53
6 32	8 11	7 23	Fostoria,	8 41	1 36	7 48
6 36	8 14	7 27	Bell's Mills,	8 38	1 33	7 44
6 55	8 25	7 40	Altoona,	8 10	1 15	7 15
P. M.	P. M.	A. M.		P. M.	A. M.	A. M.

HUNTINGDON & BROAD TOP RAILROAD.—CHANGE OF SCHEDULE.

On and after Wednesday, June 20th, Passenger Trains will arrive and depart as follows:

UP TRAINS,

Leave Huntingdon at 9.00 A. M. & 5.30 P. M.
" Saxton " 10.18 A. M. & 6.48 P. M.
Arrive at Hopewell " 10.46 A. M. & 7.16 P. M.

DOWN TRAINS,

Leave Hopewell at 12.20 P. M. & 7.36 P. M.
" Saxton " 12.50 P. M. & 8.01 P. M.
Arrive at Huntingdon 2.08 P. M. & 9.22 P. M.

ACCOMMODATION TRAIN,

Leaves Saxton at 5.22 A. M.
Arrives at Huntingdon at 8.12 A. M.

ON SHOUP'S RUN BRANCH, a passenger car will connect with both trains from Huntingdon for Coalmont, Crawford, Barnet and Blair's Station, connecting at the latter place with Hack to Broad Top City, where first class hotel accommodations will be found. Visitors from Huntingdon can go direct through to Broad Top City, in time for dinner, spend the day on the mountain, and after tea return to Huntingdon same evening. Excursion tickets for round trip to Coalmont, Crawford and Blair's Station, $1.25. Residents along the line of road desiring to spend the whole day in town can do so by taking the accommodation train down in the morning.

J. J. LAWRENCE,

June 20, 1860. Supt.

NEW GROCERY AND CONFECTIONERY.

C. LONG

Informs the citizens of Huntingdon and vicinity, that he has opened a new Grocery and Confectionery Store in the basement, under Gutman & Co.'s Clothing Store, in the Diamond, and would most respectfully request a share of public patronage. His stock consists of all kinds of the

BEST GROCERIES,

CONFECTIONERIES, &c., &c.

Fish can be had at wholesale or retail.

ICE CREAM will be furnished regularly to parties and individuals, at his room.

Huntingdon, April 25, 1860.

H. ROMAN.

NEW

CLOTHING

FOR SPRING AND SUMMER,

JUST RECEIVED

AT

H. ROMAN'S

CHEAP CLOTHING STORE.

For Gentlemen's Clothing of the best material, and made in the best workmanlike manner, call at

H. ROMAN'S,

opposite the Franklin House in Market Square, Huntingdon. [April 4, 1860.]

FRANKLIN HOUSE,

IN THE DIAMOND,

HUNTINGDON, PA.

VALENTINE CROUSE, Proprietor.

The citizens of the county, and strangers and travelers generally, will find comfortable accommodations at this house. Give us a trial. [April 4, 1860.]

DON'T FORGET,

THE PLACE TO CALL

IS AT G. A. MILLER'S STORE:

GROCERIES,
DRY-GOODS,
BOOTS & SHOES,
HATS & CAPS,
FRESH CONFECTIONARIES, &C., &C.

AS CHEAP AS THE CHEAPEST!
AND AS GOOD AS THE BEST!

G. A. Miller has now on hand a well selected stock of fresh Groceries, Dry Goods, Confectionaries, Hats & Caps, Boots & shoes, Notions, &c., all of which he is ready to dispose of at reasonable prices.

The public generally are invited to call and examine his goods.

Thankful for the patronage he has received, he respectfully solicits a continuance of the same.

Store room in the old Temperance Hall, Main street. Don't miss the place.

Huntingdon, April 18, 1860.

1,000 CUSTOMERS WANTED!

NEW GOODS

FOR SPRING & SUMMER.

BENJ. JACOBS

Has received a fine assortment of DRY GOODS for the Spring and Summer season, comprising a very extensive assortment of

LADIES DRESS GOODS,
DRY GOODS in general,
READY-MADE CLOTHING,
For Men and Boys'

GROCERIES, HATS & CAPS,
BOOTS AND SHOES, &c. &c.

The public generally are requested to call and examine my goods—and his prices.

As I am determined to sell my Goods, all who call may expect bargains.

Country Produce taken in Exchange for Goods.

BENJ. JACOBS, *at the Cheap Corner.*

Huntingdon, April 4, 1860.

THIS WAY! NEW GOODS!

LEVI WESTBROOK

Has just opened the best assortment of Goods in his line, ever brought to Huntingdon. His stock of BOOTS and SHOES for Ladies, Gentlemen, Misses, Boys and Children, comprises all the latest fashions, and manufactured of the best materials.

Also, a fine assortment of HATS for men, Boys and Children. HOSE in great variety for Gentlemen, Ladies, Misses and Children. CARPET BAGS, SUSPENDERS, GARTERS, FANS, &c., &c.

ALSO,

SOLE LEATHER, CALF SKINS, MOROCCO, LASTS, and SHOE-FINDINGS generally.

Thankful for past favors, a continuance of the same is respectfully solicited.

N. B.—Boots and Shoes for Ladies and Gentlemen, repaired and made to order.

Huntingdon, May 9, 1860.

DR. ESENWEIN'S TAR AND WOOD NAPTHA PECTORAL,

Is the best Rest Medicine in the World for the cure of Coughs and Colds, Croup, Bronchitis, Asthma, Difficulty in Breathing, Palpitation of the heart, Diptherir, and for the relief of patients in the advanced stages of Consumption, together with all diseases of the Throat and Chest, and which predispose to Consumption.

It is peculiarly adapted to the radical cure of Asthma.

Being prepared by a Practical Physician and Druggist and one of great experience in the cure of the various diseases to which the human frame is liable.

It is offered to the afflicted with the greatest confidence.

Try it and be convinced that it is invaluable in the cure of Bronchial affections. Price 50 cents per bottle.

ESENWEIN'S AROMATIC BALSAM,

A very valuable remedy for Diarrhea, Dysentery, Cholera Morbus, and all bowel affections. Try it. Price 25 cents per bottle.

☞ The above Medicines are prepared only by

DR. A. ESENWEIN & CO.,
Druggists and Chemists,
N. W. Corner Ninth & Poplar Sts.,
Philadelphia.

N. B.—Sold by every respectable Druggist and Dealer in Medicine throughout the State.

[June 20, 1860.—1y.]

IF you want handsome Goods, good Goods, cheap Goods, and all kinds of Goods, go to

D. P. GWIN'S.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

QUICK SALES AND SMALL PROFITS.—ORDERS *received at* LEWIS' *Book and Stationery Store, for all new and old Books published in the United States. Books ordered every week.*

SAY AND SEAL,

By the author of "Wide, Wide World," and the author of "Dollars and Cents."—2 vols., 12 mo.; publishers price $2,00.

In evidence of the great popularity of this work, we need only say that 30,000 COPIES of the English edition have already been sold, and, up to the present time, we have been unable to furnish the books as rapidly as ordered.

We invite attention to the following notices:

"The authors have turned their intellectual wealth to the best purposes. Such books are better than hundreds of more controversial sermons."—R. Shelton Mackenzie.

"'Say and Seal' is indeed a true, beautiful home book, that will be read with delight and profit by tens of thousands of our people."—Evening Bulletin.

"Decidedly the best book emanating from the authoress of 'Wide, Wide World.'"—Inquirer.

"A delightful book it is."—The Press.

"It is superior to 'Wide, Wide World.'"—North American.

THE BIBLICAL REASON WHY,

A handsome book for Biblical Students and Sunday School Teachers, and a Guide to Family Scripture Reading, beautifully illustrated.—Large 12 mo., cloth, gilt side and back. Publishers' price $1.

This book makes the Bible a pleasant as well as profound subject of study. It leaves no difficult or obscure point unexplained. It renders every passage clear. It is exactly the volume that every family, which reads at all imperatively needs to place beside the Bible, as its best companion.

THIS VOLUME ANSWERS 1,493 QUESTIONS IN A CLEAR MANNER.

TESTIMONIALS OF THE CLERGY.

"I have given some attention to the 'Biblical Reason Why,' and feel bound to say that it seems to me to contain a vast amount of information on Biblical subjects, conveyed in a clear manner, illustrated by many valuable cuts, and printed on good paper. It constitutes a valuable addition to the apparatus of the Teacher, Parent, and private Christian."

Right Rev. ALONZO POTTER, D. D., LL. D.
Bishop of Pennsylvania.

"I have examined the 'Biblical Reason Why,' and find it to be a repertory of facts on Biblical subjects, set forth in a plain and intelligible way. Indeed, I am surprised at the amount of matter that is compressed into this volume. For use in families and schools, I consider it the best book of the kind I have seen."

Rev. JOHN McCLINTOCK, D. D., LL. D.,
President of the Troy University, and Pastor of St. Paul's Church (Methodist Episcopal,) New York.

"The attention I have given your book satisfies me that it cannot fail to give important aid to all students of the Bible, and especially that large class who have neither time nor means to bestow on larger or more critical works. The plan of your work is excellent, and the matter well chosen. It should have a large circulation. It will certainly be of great use in the study of the Holy Scriptures."

Rev. JOSEPH H. KENNARD,
Pastor of the Eighth street Baptist Church, Philadelphia.

M. GUTMAN & CO.
SPRING & SUMMER CLOTHING,

BOOTS AND SHOES, HATS AND CAPS.

The public generally are respectfully informed that M. GUTMAN & CO., have now upon their shelves a new and well selected stock of fashionable

SPRING AND SUMMER CLOTHING,

to which they ask the attention of all who are in want of a neat and comfortable Coat, a Vest or a pair of Pants.—Their stock will bear examination, and they respectfully request all to call and see for themselves.

Should gentlemen desire any particular kind or cut of clothing not found in the stock on hand, by leaving their measure they can be accommodated at short notice.

A good assortment of

BOOTS AND SHOES, HATS AND CAPS, &C., &C.,

will also be found on hand. All of which will be sold as low, if not lower, than the same quality of goods can be had in the county.

Call at the corner of the Diamond, Long's new building.

M. GUTMAN & CO.

Huntingdon, April 4, 1860.

PUMP MAKING.—

The public are informed the subscriber is still in the Pump Making business at Mill Creek, and will furnish pumps, including all wood work, with good timber, at different points on the Canal and Railroad, at 45 cents per foot. When timber and boarding are found, from 25 to 33 cents per foot. If the work is not well done, no pay will be exacted.

ISAAC WOOLVERTON,
Mill Creek P. O.,
Huntingdon co.,
Penna.

Refers to—
J. Sewell Sewart, Theo. H. Cremer, William Dorris, William Dorris, Jr., Thomas Fisher, Horatio G. Fisher, John Scott, Samuel T. Brown, David Blair and Judge Taylor, Huntingdon; and to Geo. Bucher, John Porter, Charles Porter and Wm. Christy, Alexandria.

March 28, 1860–6m.

ALEXANDRIA FOUNDRY.—

ROGER C. McGILL, manufacturer of all kinds of castings, forge and rolling mill, grist and saw mill, thrashing machine, sled and sleigh soles, wagon boxes, stoves of various kinds, kettles, plough shears to suit all kinds of ploughs; also, car wheels and railroad work, and has a new and improved plough that renders satisfaction to all farmers that have used them. I will keep all kinds of plough shears and ploughs at Messrs. Fisher & McMurtrie's, Huntingdon, and at Mr. George Eby's, Mill Creek, and will fill all orders promptly. The farmers will save money by getting shears and ploughs of McGILL, at the foundry head-quarters, the place to buy cheap. All kinds of produce, old metal and lumber, taken in exchange.—Bring the pay and save ten per cent.

R. C. McGILL.

Alexandria, March 7, 1860–1y.

LIME! LIME!! LIME!!!

THOMAS MOORE

Respectfully informs builders, farmers and others, that he will have constantly on hand at his kiln at McConnellstown, fresh burnt Lime, which he will furnish in any quantity on order, cheap for cash. Lime can also be had from Thos. G. Strickler, in Huntingdon, in small quantities.

McConnellstown, March 7, 1860–3m.*

A CARD.—

DR. D. S. HAYS offers his professional services to the inhabitants of Mooresville and vicinity. Office, at the lower bank or Neff Mills, opposite Mrs. Myton's store.

April 18, 1860–tf.

PLATFORM SCALES, OF EVERY

DESCRIPTION, SUITABLE FOR RAILROADS, &c., for weighing hay, coal, ore and merchandise generally. Purchasers run no risk, every scale is guaranteed correct, and if, after trial, not found satisfactory, can be returned without charge.

☞ Factory at the old stand, established for more than thirty-five years.

ABBOTT & CO.,
Corner of Ninth and Melon Streets,
April 4, 1860–3m. PHILADELPHIA.

SONGS AND BALLADS, &C.,

FOR EVERYBODY.

The Gentle Annie Melodist,
The Dime Melodist,
The Dime Song Book, No. 1,
The Dime Song Book, No. 2,
The Dime Song Book, No. 3,
The Dime Song Book, No. 4,
The Dime Dialogues,
The Dime Speaker,
The Dime Cook Book,
The Dime Recipe Book.

For sale at LEWIS' BOOK, STATIONERY AND MUSIC STORE.

D. P. GWIN keeps the largest, best assortment and cheapest shoes in town. Call and examine them.

A beautiful lot of Shaker Bonnets for sale cheap, at D. P. GWIN'S.

D. P. GWIN'S is the place to buy good and cheap Carpets.

IF you want handsome Lawns, Delains, and other Dress Goods, go to D. P. GWIN'S.

CARPET Sacks and Fancy Baskets at D. P. GWIN'S

DARK Colored Palm Hoods, best quality, only 50 cts. each. FISHER & SON.

THE best display and largest variety of all kinds of Goods, can always be found at the cheap store of FISHER & SON.

THE WORLD'S GREAT EXHIBITION PRIZE MEDAL,

AWARDED TO C. MEYER,

FOR HIS TWO PIANOS, LONDON, OCTOBER 15, 18

C. MEYER, respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that he has constantly on hand PIANOS, equal to those for which he received the Prize Medal in London in 1851.

All orders promptly attended to, and great care taken in the selection and packing the same.

He has received during the last Fifteen years more Medals than any other maker from the Franklin Institute—also, First Premiums in Boston, New York and Baltimore.

Warerooms No. 722 ARCH street, below Eighth, south side, PHILADELPHIA.

April 11, 1860–3m.

SELLING OFF FOR CASH!!

BARGAINS IN HARDWARE.

As "the nimble penny is better than the slow sixpence," and *small profits* in *cash*, are better than *vexing eye-sore book accounts*, JAMES A. BROWN is now determined to sell off the large and splendid stock of Hardware, Paints, &c., which he has just brought from the east, at such low prices, as will induce everybody to crowd in for a share of the *bargains*.

His stock includes a complete variety of

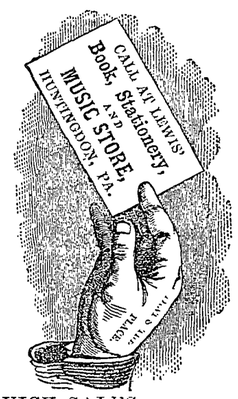
BUILDING-HARDWARE, MECHANICS' TOOLS,
CUTLERY, HOLLOW-WARE,
OILS, PAINTS, SADDLERY,
VARNISHES, GLASS, CARRIAGE TRIMMINGS,
STEEL, IRON, CHAIN PUMPS, LEAD PIPE,
MOROCCO, LINING SKINS,
COAL OIL LAMPS and COAL OIL, &c., &c.,

Together with a full assortment of everything pertaining to his line of business.

☞ All orders receive prompt attention. ☜

JAS. A. BROWN.

Huntingdon, April 11, 1860.



"QUICK SALES

AND

SMALL PROFITS!"

Anybody in want of

FAMILY AND POCKET BIBLES,
HYMN AND PRAYER BOOKS,
ALBUMS AND ANNUALS,
OR
ANY OTHER VALUABLE AND INTERESTING BOOK,
Fancy and School
STATIONERY,
MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS,
CHURCH MUSIC AND INSTRUCTION BOOKS,
SHEET MUSIC for the Piano, Guitar, &c., &c.,
POCKET BOOKS, PORTMONNAIES AND PURSES,
For Ladies and Gentlemen,
GOLD PENS AND PENCILS,
AWARD CARDS AND BOOKS,
For Sunday and Common Schools,
SUNDAY SCHOOL BOOKS OF ALL KINDS,
TOY BOOKS, ALPHABET BLOCKS, &C.,
ALL KINDS OF BOOKS
Proper for Boys and Girls.
AMUSING GAMES
For Young Folks.
WEDDING ENVELOPES AND CARDS,
MARRIAGE CERTIFICATES,
VISITING CARDS,
CHECKER BOARDS, DOMINOES, &C.,
CONVERSATION CARDS,
SONG BOOKS,
From 6 to 75 cents.
BLANK BOOKS,
Memorandum Books of Various Sizes,
SCHOOL BOOKS OF ALL KINDS,
DIARIES FOR 1860.
Drawing and Blotting Paper, Bristal and Card Boards,
WHITE BONNET BOARD,
INDELIBLE, CARMINE, RED, BLUE AND BLACK INKS,
Arnold's Hodgson's and Harrison's
WRITING FLUID.
Wrapping Paper of Different Sizes and Qualities,
&c. &c. &c. &c. &c. &c. &c.
SHOULD CALL AT
LEWIS'
CHEAP BOOK, STATIONERY AND MUSIC STORE,
In the "Globe" building, Market Square,
where all who want to
SAVE MONEY,
go to make their purchases.

TEETH EXTRACTED

without PAIN, by Dr. J. LOCKE & J. G. CAMP, DENTISTS. Office one door east of the BANK, (up stairs.) Give them a call.

Dec. 28, 1859.

STORE ROOM TO RENT AND FIX-

TURES FOR SALE.—The undersigned offers for rent his Store Room in Market Square—it having Gas and other conveniences connected.

He offers for sale his entire Stock and Fixtures at reduced prices.

Any person desiring a good situation for business, can have an opportunity of getting one by calling on the subscriber on the premises.

T. P. LOVE.

Huntingdon, Feb. 8, 1860.

ALEXANDRIA BREWERY.—

NEW FIRM!

The undersigned respectfully inform the public that they have purchased the ALEXANDRIA BREWERY and will continue the business, and endeavor to give general satisfaction.

All orders will be promptly attended to.

WM. ROTHROCK,
Alexandria, Feb. 22, 1860. WM. N. KIRBY.

ROBT. KING,—

MERCHANT TAYLOR,

Hill Street, one door west of Carmon's Store,

Has just returned from the City with the most splendid assortment of

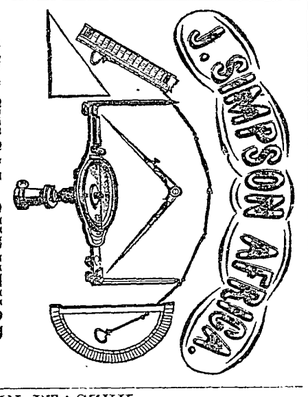
CLOTHS,
CASSIMERES, and
PLAIN and FANCY VESTINGS,

ever received in Huntingdon, which he will make up to order in the best workman-like manner.

Thankful for past favors, a continuance of the same is respectfully solicited.

ROBERT KING.

Huntingdon, March 28, 1860.–3m.



JOHN PTASZYK,

PIANO FORTE, ORGAN AND MELODEON TUNER, Respectfully informs the citizens of Huntingdon and vicinity, and of the county, that he will be in Huntingdon regularly twice a year, in June and December, for the purpose of tuning and repairing Piano Fortes, Organs and Melodeons, and musical instruments, of all descriptions.

☞ All orders left at the Book, Stationery and Music Store of Wm. Lewis, will be promptly and faithfully attended to. [Dec. 14, 1859–1y.]

WHAT EVERYBODY WANTS.

EVERYBODY'S LAWYER
AND
COUNSELLOR IN BUSINESS

BY FRANK CROSBY,
OF THE PHILADELPHIA BAR.

It Tells You How to draw up PARTNERSHIP PAPERS and gives general forms for AGREEMENTS of all kinds, BILLS OF SALE, LEASES and PETITIONS.

It Tells You How to draw up BONDS and MORTGAGES, AFFIDAVITS, POWERS OF ATTORNEY, NOTES and BILLS OF EXCHANGE, RECEIPTS and RELEASES.

It Tells You The laws for the COLLECTION OF DEBTS, with the STATUTES OF LIMITATION, and amount and kind of property EXEMPT from EXECUTION in every State.

It Tells You How to make an ASSIGNMENT properly, with forms for COMPOSITION with CREDITORS, and the INSOLVENT LAWS of every State.

It Tells You The legal relations existing between GUARDIAN and WARD, MASTER and APPRENTICE, and LANDLORD and TENANT.

It Tells You What constitutes LIBEL and SLANDER, and the Laws as to MARRIAGE DOWER, the WIFE'S RIGHT IN PROPERTY, DIVORCE and ALIMONY.

It Tells You The Law for MECHANICS' LIENS in every State, and the NATURALIZATION LAWS of this country, and how to comply with the same.

It Tells You The law concerning PENSIONS and how to obtain one, and the PRE-EMPTION LAWS to PUBLIC LANDS.

It Tells You The LAW FOR PATENTS, with mode of procedure in obtaining one, with INTERFERENCES, ASSIGNMENTS and TABLE OF FEES.

It Tells You How to make your WILL, and how to ADMINISTER ON AN ESTATE, with the law and the requirements thereof in every State.

It Tells You The meaning of LAW TERMS in general use, and explains to you the LEGISLATIVE, EXECUTIVE and JUDICIAL Powers of both the General and State Governments.

It Tells You HOW TO KEEP OUT OF LAW, by showing how to do your business legally, thus saving a vast amount of property, and vexatious litigation, by its timely consultation.

Single copies will be sent by mail, postage paid, to EVERY FARMER, EVERY MECHANIC, EVERY MAN OF BUSINESS, and EVERYBODY IN EVERY STATE, on receipt of $1 00, or in law style of binding at $1 25.

$1000 A YEAR can be made by enterprising men everywhere, in selling the above work, as our inducements to all such are very liberal.

For single copies of the Book, or for terms to agents, with other information, apply to or address

JOHN E. POTTER, Publisher,
No. 617 Sansom street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Nov. 23, 1859–6m.

☞ Everybody's Lawyer is for sale at Lewis' Book Store

TIN WARE!

PRICES REDUCED.

MERCHANTS AND DEALERS

Are invited to call and examine the largest assortment of WELL MADE TIN WARE to be found in the State, which we are prepared to sell at LOWER PRICES than inferior goods are generally sold for.

MELLOY & FORD,
Sign of the *Large Coffee Pot,*
723 Market street, PHILADELPHIA.

March 14, 1860–3m.

JOHN SCOTT. SAMUEL T. BROWN. J. H. O. CORBIN.

LAW PARTNERSHIP.—

J. H. O. CORBIN has, from this date, become a member of the firm of

SCOTT & BROWN,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
HUNTINGDON,

in which name the business will still be conducted.

Huntingdon, Jan. 2, 1860.

J. M. IRVINE, PHYSICIAN AND

SURGEON. Office and residence opposite Wm. Moore & Sons Store, in Alexandria, Huntingdon county, Pa. [March 7, 1860–3m.]

COAL OIL & COAL OIL LAMPS,

for 75 cents and upwards, at the Hardware Store of J. A. BROWN.

WRAPPING PAPER!

A good article for sale at LEWIS' BOOK STORE.

WOSTENHOLMS' Celebrated IXL

Knives and Razors, for sale by JAS. A. BROWN.

YOU will find the Largest and Best assortment of Ladies' Dress Goods at D. P. GWIN'S.

HOOPED SKIRTS worth 2 50 will be sold for $1 25 at the cheap store of FISHER & SON.

HOOP SKIRTS with from 4 to 30 hoops, at prices from 25 cts. to $2,00 at the cheap store of D. P. GWIN.

CALL at D. P. GWIN'S if you want Fashionable Goods.

CALL at D. P. GWIN'S if you want GOOD GOODS.

A Splendid variety of Carpets, only 25 cts. per yard. FISHER & SON.

THE

CASSVILLE SEMINARY

AND

NORMAL SCHOOL

FOR YOUNG LADIES & GENTLEMEN

CHEAPEST SCHOOL IN THE LAND

Send for a Catalogue!!

Address, M. McN. WALSH, A. M.,

Cassville, Huntingdon Co., Pa.

1860. 1860.

SPRING STOCK NOW OPEN.—

Full Stock of SILKS,
Full Stock of SHAWLS,
Full Stock of DRESS GOODS,
Full Stock of LINEN GOODS,
Full Stock of COTTON GOODS,
Full Stock of BLACK GOODS,
Full Stock of WHITE GOODS,
Full Stock of LACE GOODS,
New Materials for DUSTERS,
Novelties in FRENCH GOODS, &c. &c.

EYRE & LANDELL,
Fourth & Arch Sts., Philadelphia.

N. B.—Storekeepers may at all times find Good Bargains, daily from New York and Philadelphia Auctions.

P. S.—BLACK SILKS, at nett prices, decidedly cheap.

Feb. 29, 1860–3m.

THE "GLOBE JOB OFFICE" is the most complete of any in the country, and possesses the most ample facilities for promptly executing in the *best* style, every variety of Job Printing, such as

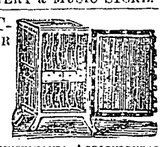
HAND BILLS,
PROGRAMMES,
BLANKS,
POSTERS,
CARDS,
CIRCULARS,
BALL TICKETS,
BILL HEADS,
LABELS, &C., &C., &C.

CALL AND EXAMINE SPECIMENS OF WORK,

AT LEWIS' BOOK, STATIONERY & MUSIC STORE.

EVANS & WATSON'S SALAMANDER SAFES,

304 CHESTNUT STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.



ANOTHER TRIUMPH!

Philadelphia, Sept. 29, 1859.

TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE PENNSYLVANIA AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY:—The subscribers, your committee to examine the contents of a Salamander Safe, of Evans & Watson, after being exposed to a strong fire on the Fair Grounds for eight hours, respectfully represent—

That after seven cords of oak wood and three of pine had been consumed around the Safe, it was opened in the presence of the committee, and the contents taken out, a little warmed, but not even scorched.

Several Silver Medals heretofore received by the manufacturers, and a large quantity of documents were in the Safe, and came out entirely uninjured.

The experiment satisfied us of the capacity of Safes of this kind to protect contents from any fire to which they may be exposed.

The Committee awarded a Diploma and Silver Medal.

GEO. W. WOODWARD,
JOHN W. GEARY,
J. P. RUTHERFORD,
ALFRED S. GILLETT.

STILL ANOTHER.

WILMINGTON, Del., Sept. 17, 1859.—Messrs. EVANS & WATSON, Philadelphia.

Gentlemen:—The Salamander Fire-Proof Safe of your manufacture, purchased by us from your Agent, Ferris & Garrett, of our city, some nine months ago, was severely tried by burglars last Saturday night, and although they had a sledge hammer, cold chisels, drill and gunpowder, they did not succeed in opening the Safe. The lock being one of "Hall's Patent Powder-proof," they could not get the powder into it, but drilled a hole in the lower panel and forced in a large charge, which was ignited, and although the door, inside and out, showed the explosion not to have been a small one, it was not forced open. We suppose they were the greater part of the night at work on it. We are much gratified at the result of the attempt to enter it, and if the above facts are of any service, you are at liberty to use them. Yours, truly,

BAYNARD & JONES.

GREAT FIRE!—ANOTHER TRIUMPH!!

KNOXVILLE, Tennessee, March 13th, 1859.

Messrs. EVANS & WATSON, Philadelphia:

Gentlemen—It affords me great pleasure to say to you that the Salamander Safe which I purchased of you in February, 1858, proved to be what you recommended it—a sure protection from fire. My storehouse, together with several others, was burned to the ground in March last.—The Safe fell through into the cellar, and was exposed to intense heat for six or eight hours, and when it was taken from the ruins and opened, all its contents where found to be in a perfect state, the books and the papers not being injured any whatever. I can cheerfully recommend your Safes to the community, believing, as I do, that they are as near fire-proof as it is possible for any Safe to be made.

THOMAS J. POWELL.

☞ A large assortment of the above SAFES always on hand, at 304 Chestnut street, (late 24 South Fourth street,) Philadelphia. [Nov. 16, 1859.]

SCHOOL BOOKS,

FOR SALE

AT LEWIS' BOOK, STATIONERY & MUSIC STORE,

HUNTINGDON, PA.

OSGOOD'S Speller, 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th and 5th Readers.
M'GUFFEY'S Speller and Readers, (old and new editions.)
SANDERS do do do
SWAN'S do do do
COBB'S do do do
Webb's Normal Reader, No. 1.
Emerson's Readers.
Town's Speller and Definer, (old and new editions.)
Scholar's Companion.
Smith's, Bullion's, Brown's and Tower's Grammars.
Fitch's Physical Geography.
Warren's Physical Geography.
Mitchell's, Monteith and McNally's Geographies & Atlases.
Webster's and Worcester's Dictionaries.
Quackenbos' First Lessons in Composition.
Quackenbo's Composition and Rhetoric.
Greenleaf's, Stoddard's, Emmerson's, Swan's, Colburn's and Ray's Arithmetics.
Peterson's Familiar Science.
Greenleaf's and Stoddard's Keys to Arithmetics.
Greenleaf's and Davies' Algebras.
Greenleaf's Key to Algebra.
Parker's Juvenile Philosophy.
Parker's First Lessons in Natural Philosophy.
Parker's Philosophy.
Upham's Mental Philosophy.
Willard's History of the United States.
Berard's " " "
Goodrich's " " "
Payson, Dunton and Scribner's Penmanship, in eleven numbers.
Academical, Controllers' and other Copy Books.
Elements of Map Drawing, with plan for sketching maps by tri-angulation and improved methods of projection.
Davies' Elementary Geometry and Trigonometry.
Davies' Legendre's Geometry.
Fulton & Eastman's Book-keeping.
Book Keeping by Single Entry, by Hanaford & Payson
Book Keeping by Single and Double Entry, by Hanaford & Payson.
Other books will be added and furnished to order.
A full stock of School Stationery always on hand.

Huntingdon, Pa.

WINDOW SHADES,

CORDS,
TASSELS, &C.,
and BAILEY'S FIXTURES,

A handsome assortment just received and for sale at LEWIS' BOOK, STATIONERY & MUSIC STORE.

BUTCHER-KNIVES and Carvers, in

great variety, for sale at the Hardware Store of JAMES A. BROWN.

PROFESSIONAL & BUSINESS CARDS

L. EVANS & CO., Miners and Dealers in Broad Top Coal. Office, Huntingdon, Pa.

W. MEGAHAN & CO., Miners and Dealers in Broad Top Coal. B. L. Megahan, General Agent, McConnellstown, Huntingdon county, Pa.

DAVID BLAIR, Miner and Shipper of Broad Top Coal. Office Huntingdon Pa.

G. A. MILLER, Dealer in Groceries, Confectionaries, &c., &c.

C. COUTS, Proprietor of the Mansion House.

DR. JOHN McCULLOCH, offers his professional services to the citizens of Huntingdon and vicinity. Office on Hill street, one door east of Reed's Drug Store. Aug. 28, '55.

J. S. MILLER, Proprietor of the Jackson House.

S. S. SMITH, Dealer in Drugs, Medicines, Perfumery, Dye Stuffs, Oils, &c. Also—Groceries, Confectioneries, &c., Huntingdon, Pa.

WM. LEWIS, Dealer in Books, Stationery and Musical Instruments. Huntingdon, Pa.

D. P. GWIN, Dealer in Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Queensware, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, &c.

J. M. CUNNINGHAM & BRO. Founders, Huntingdon, Pa.

JAMES A. BROWN, Dealer in Hardware, Cutlery, Paints, Oils, &c., Huntingdon, Pa.

H. ROMAN, Dealer in Ready Made Clothing, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, &c.

BENJ. JACOBS, Dealer in Dry Goods, Ready Made Clothing, Groceries, Queensware, &c. &c.

M. GUTMAN & CO., Dealers in Ready made Clothing, Huntingdon, Pa.

FISHER & SON, Dealers in Dry Goods, Grain, &c., Huntingdon, Pa.

LEVI WESTBROOK, Dealer in Gentlemen's, Ladies' and Misses' Boots, Shoes, Gaiters, Morocco Lether, etc.

JOSEPH REIGGER, Watchmaker and dealer in Watches, Clocks, and Jewelry, &c.

WM. WILLIAMS, Plain and Ornamental Marble Manufacturer.

OWEN BOAT, Carriage and Waggon Manufacturer.

JOHN F. RAMEY, County Surveyor, Huntingdon, Pa. Office on Hill street, one door east of the Huntingdon Marble Yard.

REFERENCES—I. T. Watson, Philadelphia; J. P. Lesley, Geologist, Philadelphia; Charles Mickley, Rough and Ready Furnace, Hon. Jonathan M'Williams.

RICHARD LANGDON, Miner and Dealer in Broad Top Coal, Hopewell, Bedford county, Pa. [Nov. 3, '58.

AMMERMAN & CO., Miners and Dealers in Broad Top Coal, Broad Top, Huntingdon co., Penna. [Nov. 3, 1858.

COUNTRY DEALERS can buy CLOTHING from me in Huntingdon at WHOLESALE as cheap as they can in the cities, as I have a wholesale store in Philadelphia.

Huntingdon, April 14, 1858. H. ROMAN.

DRY GOODS!—A fine assortment on hand for the accommodation of customers, at BENJ. JACOBS' "Cheap Corner." Market Square. (oct28)

STONE-WARE at S. S. Smith's Grocery, 20 per cent. cheaper than any other place in town.

H. K. NEFF, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.

OFFICE, Hill street, opposite Dr. Linden, offers his professional services to the citizens of Huntingdon and vicinity. April 13, 1859.

EXCHANGE HOTEL,
HUNTINGDON, PA.,
NEAR PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD DEPOT.
T. K. SIMONTON, *Proprietor.*

Dec. 28, 1859.

JACKSON HOTEL,
HUNTINGDON, PA.
JOHN S. MILLER, Proprietor.

MANSION HOUSE,
HILL STREET,
HUNTINGDON, PA.
CHRISTIAN COUTS, Proprietor.

My old patrons and the traveling public in general, may expect warm receptions and good accommodations.

April 6, 1859.

R. ALLISON MILLER,
DENTIST,

Has removed to the Brick Row opposite the Court House.

April 13, 1859.

VIOLINS,
GUITARS,
SYMPHONIANS, ACCORDEONS AND FIFES,

For sale cheap at
LEWIS' BOOK, STATIONERY & MUSIC STORE.

TRUSSES! BRACES!! SUPPORTERS!!! C. H. NEEDLES,

S. W. Corner Twelfth and Race streets, PHILADELPHIA.

Practical Adjuster of Rupture Trusses and Mechanical Remedies. Has constantly on hand a large stock of Genuine French Trusses; also, a complete assortment of the best American, including the celebrated Whites Patent Lever Truss, believed by the best authorities to be superior to any yet invented. English and American Supporters and Belts, Shoulder Braces, Suspensory Bandages, Self-Injecting Syringes, adapted to both sexes, in neat portable cases, French Pessaries, Urinal Bags, &c.

Orders and letters of enquiry, will meet prompt attention.

October 19, 1859–1y.

MUSIC THE CYTHARA—The Presbyterian Psalmodist—The Shawn—The Jubilee—Hunten's and Bertini's enlarged and improved Instructors—Weiland's New and Improved Method for the Guitar—Leland's Accordeon, Violin and Flute Instructors—Winner's and Howe's Violin Instructors—Bellak's Melodeon Instructor—Burrowes' Piano-Forte Primer—do. Thorough-Base Primer—Howe's Drawing Room Dances—The Chorus Glee Book—Tara's Harp, for sale at

LEWIS' BOOK, STATIONERY & MUSIC STORE.

READY RECKONER.

A complete Pocket Ready Reckoner, in dollars and cents, to which are added forms of Notes, Bills, Receipts, Petitions, &c., together with a set of useful tables, containing rate of interest from one dollar to twelve thousand, by the single day, with a table of wages, and board by the week and day, published in 1859. For sale at

LEWIS' BOOK STORE.

SCHOOL BOOKS,

Generally in use in the Schools of the County, not on hand, will be furnished to order, on application at

LEWIS' BOOK AND STATIONERY STORE.

PARCHMENT DEED PAPER—

ruled, for sale at

LEWIS' BOOK STORE.

PAPER! PAPER!!

Note, Post, Commercial, Foolscap and Flatcap—a good assortment for sale by the ream, half ream, quire or sheet, at

LEWIS' NEW BOOK & STATIONERY STORE.

GUM SHOES, cheaper at D. P. Gwin's than can be had in town. Call and see them.

CLOAKING Cloths, Tassals, Cords and Binding, cheap at D. P. GWIN'S.

ENVELOPES—
By the box, pack, or less quantity, for sale at
LEWIS' BOOK AND STATIONERY STORE.

IF you want Carpets and Oil Cloths, call at D. P. GWIN'S, where you will find the largest assortment in town.

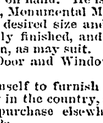
BOOKS AND STATIONERY.—

A good assortment of miscellaneous and School Books—Foolscap, Letter, Commercial and Note Paper—Plain and Fancy Envelopes—Red, Blue and Black Inks—Blank Books of numerous sizes—Pens, Pencils, Pocket and Desk Inkstands, and every other article usually found in a Book and Stationery Store, can be had at fair prices at

LEWIS' BOOK, STATIONERY & MUSIC STORE.

NOTICE TO ALL!!

The subscriber, who has for more than one year, carried on business in company with Messrs. F. BRANDY, H. GIN, P. WHISKEY, and Mr. LAGER BEER, has this day *dissolved partnership with the above firm!* All claims against the old firm will be paid by the subscriber, and all those indebted to the firm will pay him.

CLOCKS,  *WATCHES*

and *JEWELRY* will always be repaired. A good stock of CLOCKS, WATCHES and JEWELRY will be kept on hand for customers who may favor him with a call.

JOSEPH REIGGER.

Huntingdon, March 2, 1859.

FOR EVERYBODY.

TRY THE NEW STORE,

On Hill Street opposite Carmon's Store.

THE BEST
SUGAR and MOLASSES,
COFFEE, TEA and CHOCOLATE,
FLOUR, FISH, SALT and VINEGAR,
CONFECTIONERIES, CIGARS and TOBACCO,
SPICES OF THE BEST, AND ALL KINDS,
and every other article usually found in a Grocery Store.

ALSO— Drugs, Chemicals, Dye Stuffs,
Paints, Varnishes, Oils and Spts. Turpentine,
Fluid, Alcohol, Glass and Putty,
BEST WINE and BRANDY for medical purposes.
ALL THE BEST PATENT MEDICINES,
and a large number of articles too numerous to mention.

The public generally will please call and examine for themselves and learn my prices.

S. S. SMITH.

Huntingdon, May 25, 1858.

THE HUNTINGDON FOUNDRY IN

BLAST AGAIN!—The subscribers take this method of informing their friends and the public generally, that they have rebuilt the Huntingdon Foundry, and are now in successful operation, and are prepared to furnish Castings of every description, of best quality and workmanship, on short notice, and on reasonable terms. Farmers are invited to call and examine our Ploughs. We are manufacturing the Hunter Plough. This plough took the first premium at the Huntingdon county Agricultural Fair last fall. Also, Hunter's celebrated Cutter Ploughs, which can't be beat—together with the Keystone, Hillside and Bar-shear ploughs. We have on hand and are manufacturing Stoves—such as Cook, Parlor, and Office stoves for wood or coal. Hollow ware, consisting of Kettles, Boilers or Skillets, &c., all of which we will sell cheap for cash or in exchange for country produce. Old metal taken for castings. By a strict attention to business, and a desire to please, we hope to receive a liberal share of public patronage.

J. M. CUNNINGHAM & BRO.

Huntingdon, April 20, 1856.

MARBLE YARD.

The undersigned would respectfully call the attention of the citizens of Huntingdon and the adjoining counties to the stock of beautiful marble now on hand. He is prepared to furnish at the shortest notice, Monumental Marble, Tomb, Tables and Stones of every desired size and form of Italian or Eastern Marble, highly finished, and carved with appropriate devices, or plain, as may suit.

Building Marble, Door and Window Sills, &c., will be furnished to order.

W. W. pledges himself to furnish material and workmanship equal to any in the country, at a fair price. Call and see, before you purchase elsewhere. Shop on Hill street, Huntingdon, Pa.

WM. WILLIAMS.

Huntingdon, May 16, 1855.

NEW BOOKS!

FOR SALE AT LEWIS' BOOK STORE

THE HOUSE: A NEW POCKET MANUAL of Rural Architecture; or, How to Build Dwellings, Barns, Stables, and Out Dwellings of all kinds. With a Chapter on Churches and School-Houses. Price, 50 cents.

THE GARDEN: A NEW POCKET MANUAL of Practical Horticulture; or, How to Cultivate Vegetables, Fruits, and Flowers. With a Chapter on Ornamental Trees and Shrubs. Price, 50 cents.

THE FARM: A NEW POCKET MANUAL of Practical Agriculture; or, How to Cultivate all the Field Crops. With an Essay on Farm Management, etc. Price, 50 cents.

DOMESTIC ANIMALS: A NEW POCKET MANUAL of Cattle, Horse, and Sheep Husbandry; or, How to Breed and Rear the Various Tenants of the Barn-yard, etc., etc. Price, 50 cents.

HOW TO TALK: A NEW POCKET MANUAL of Conversation and Debate, with Directions for Acquiring a Grammatical Style, and more than Five Hundred Common Mistakes Corrected. Price, 50 cents.

HOW TO BEHAVE: A NEW POCKET MANUAL of Republican Etiquette, and Guide to Correct Personal Habits; with Rules for Debating Societies and Deliberative Assemblies, etc. Price, 50 cents.

HOW TO DO BUSINESS: A NEW POCKET MANUAL of Practical Affairs and Guide to success in Life; with a Collection of Business Forms, and a Dictionary of Commercial Terms, etc. Price, 50 cents.

WILLIAM AFRICA

HAS AGAIN COMMENCED THE

BOOT AND SHOE-MAKING,

ONE DOOR EAST OF H. ROMAN'S CLOTHING STORE.

His old customers and the public generally, will give him a call. [Huntingdon, Oct. 20, 1858.]

CLOTHING! CLOTHING!! Keep

yourself warm. Call at M. GUTMAN & CO'S Cheap Clothing Store, in Long's new building, Market Square, Huntingdon, Pa. A good stock always on hand. (oct28.)

COAL BUCKETS and Shovels,

for sale by JAMES A. BROWN.

LIQUORS, of the best, for Medicinal

purposes, at S. S. SMITH'S.

CLOTHING!—A large stock on hand,

at the cheap store of BENJ. JACOBS. Call and examine goods and prices. (oct28.)

TRACING MUSLIN,

DRAFTING AND DRAWING PAPER,
White and Colored Card Paper,
For sale at
LEWIS' BOOK & STATIONERY STORE.

IF YOU WANT TO BE CLOTHED,

Call at the store of BENJ. JACOBS.

CALL at the new CLOTHING STORE

of GUTMAN & CO., if you want a good article of Clothing. Store room in Long's new building, in the Diamond, Huntingdon.